THE WEATHER

For Georgia—Local rains and thunderstorms this afternoon and tonight; Tuesday, clearing.

You Will Not Bother About the Weather If You Read The Evening Constitution.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

VOL. I. NO. 55. ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1897. TWO CENTS.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

Name of School .....

Name of Pupil .....

Pupil's Address .....

First Edition

3:00 P. M.

STATEMENT FROM MORSS AND FROM SHROPSHIRE

Clyde Vigorously Denies the Stories of His Wrongdoing and Says He Is Now Hard at Work in London Trying To Make Enough Money To Pay His Debts.

MORSS NEVER MADE REPORT TO WASHINGTON

The Consul General Says That $25,000 Will Cover His Ex-Assistant's Shortage, and That Many Lies Have Been Printed About the Affair---Will Not Arrest Clyde Because the Government Has Not Lost a Penny By Him.

Paris, March 20.—The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following:

Samuel Morss, the United States consul general, was seen by a correspondent of The Herald regarding the rumored irregularities in the affairs entrusted to the care of Clyde Shropshire.

"I made no such report," said Mr. Morss, "to the department of state as mentioned in the New York dispatches published in Paris today, nor anything resembling it. Shropshire was relieved from duty as vice consul general nearly nine months ago, and certain small irregularities which came to light about that time were then reported to the state department. Shropshire never handled or controlled one penny of government money while connected with the consulate, and the only moneys which came into his hands in his official capacity, and for which he had not accounted when he withdrew, belonged to private individuals.

"The losses aggregate less than £5,000 all told, and they have been adjusted by his brother in New York. The allegations that Shropshire obtained extortionate fees from shippers, that he connived at a falsification of declarations, and that he had been in difficulty with an American widow over a large sum of money intrusted to him for investment, or that he has been accused of irregularity by the French government, are entirely new to me, and I believe them to be absolutely false. They are not based upon anything contained in any report ever made by me to the state department, and I never heard them until today.

THE HOTEL INCIDENT.

"The story about the episode at the hotel in Paris, published in a New York paper six or seven months ago, was not without some foundation. The affair happened about three years ago. Just before I left for my vacation in Italy last year Mr. Burdett, of Boston, the American who found the money mentioned in the dispatch, wrote to the consulate asking that inquiries might be made to find out if the sum had ever been turned over to the real owner, as the official in whose charge it had been left at the hotel had said the matter was, in the ordinary course, handed over to Shropshire, and the only reason there is for believing he did not transact the business in the most straightforward way is the statement of the hotel official, who says he gave Shropshire 5,000 francs to say nothing further about the matter. On the other hand Shropshire wrote that he did not believe the money had been returned to the owner.

GOVERNMENT NOT ROBBED.

"In any case the affair is totally unconnected with the regular business of the state department. The New York publications, as far as can be judged from telegrams published in Paris today, are about 90 per cent fiction. What is true in them is not new, and what is new is not true. Certainly it is not true that at any time I ever left the management of the consulate in Shropshire's hands, excepting when absent on leave.

"Shropshire simply performed duties assigned at all large consulates to the vice consul. The accounts of this office with the government have always been settled up to date, and, with the exception of the two or three irregularities spoken of, which are purely unofficial and came to light eight or nine months ago, all official and unofficial business of the office during my incumbency has been transacted with the most absolute correctness.

"As to the remark that I have taken no steps for Shropshire's arrest, I need only say that the matter concerns the people who have been wronged. The irregularities are entirely outside of Shropshire's official capacity. They only concerned the government in this, that, naturally, no official would be maintained in his post who would be guilty of any such transactions."

MANAGER INTERVIEWED.

The Herald's correspondent had an interview yesterday with the manager of the hotel at which the incident of finding the bank notes occurred. He said: "The cashier was never concerned in the matter at all, and it was the secretary who was never authorized to receive money or valuables. Had the money been taken to the cashier no affair of the kind would ever have occurred. This secretary was a Spaniard by birth, and came to us with an excellent character, having been connected with a first class London hotel. We only knew of the affair in question after he had been discharged, which was in January last. The immediate cause of his dismissal was the borrowing of money from guests of the hotel."

A DENIAL FROM CLYDE SHROPSHIRE

The Ex-Vice Consul Cables from London a Request That The Constitution Deny the Calumnious Reports About Him Sent Out from Paris.

Clyde Shropshire, the Georgia boy who was dismissed some time ago from office as United States vice consul at Paris and who left France under a cloud, has been found by The Evening Constitution. He is in London engaged in newspaper work. He is preparing a statement regarding his affairs, which will shortly be made public, and in the meantime he asks that his friends withhold the verdict of their opinion of him.

This morning he cabled The Constitution as follows:

London, Eng., March 22, 8:35 a. m.

The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

Please publish prompt denial of absurd and calumnious reports about me. CLYDE SHROPSHIRE.

THE WOMAN IN IT.

Mattie Delaro Barnes Was at One Time the "Queen of the Dudes."

San Francisco, March 22.—Hattie Delaro Barnes, who, it is said, is now with Clyde Shropshire, in London, was known eight or ten years ago as the "queen of the dudes." She was an opera singer, possessed of mediocre talent, being somewhat above a chorus girl, but her physical charms made her famous and won for her many admirers.

It was when W. S. Barnes, son of General W. H. L. Barnes, of San Francisco, the present district attorney, was in his senior year in Harvard that he fell in love with Hattie and they were quietly married. She then returned to the stage.

When young Barnes returned from college, bringing his wife, there was a commotion in the Barnes family. The general absolutely refused to recognize his daughter-in-law, who showed considerable spirit, and after giving the public something to talk about for more than the proverbial nine days, returned to New York.

SHROPSHIRE TO HIS FATHER

Ex-Vice Consul Wires to Rome the Declaration of His Innocence. Has Many Friends There.

Rome, Ga., March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

W. M. Shropshire, father of ex-Vice Consul Clyde Shropshire, received the following cable from London this morning:

"Deny reports in papers; absolutely false. "CLYDE."

Any doubts as to Shropshire's whereabouts would seem to be set at rest by this dispatch. Shropshire has many warm friends in Rome, notwithstanding reports concerning him.

BOARD MEETS THURSDAY.

The board of education meets Thursday afternoon to investigate a number of matters of importance in the city schools.

The charges brought by Professor Dykes, of the Boys' High school, against Harvey James, who is charged with using a dirk while resisting corporal punishment, will come up for discussion.

There are a number of other matters which will be given the attention of the board and the session promises to be very interesting.

DEPENDS ON FAITH ALONE

Mrs. Adolphus Refuses To Secure Medical Aid for Her Son, Who Is Slowly Dying.

BELIEVES IN THE FAITH CURE

Little Fellow Is Suffering Intensely, but His Parents Are Waiting for the Lord's Help.

ANOINTING HIM WITH OLIVE OIL

His Mother Says Jesus Made the Body and She Is Waiting for Jesus To Heal the Body of Her Son—Queer Belief of a Kelly Street Mother.

At 111 Kelly street Clair Hosea Adolphus is lying desperately ill of pneumonia. He is being treated by the faith healers.

Clair is the son of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Adolphus and is a beautiful boy of nine or ten years of age.

Since Friday he has been confined to his couch with a hot fever and suffers so intensely with his left lung that he cannot lie upon his side at all.

Mrs. Adolphus, the child's mother, says that he has had several attacks with his lungs and is naturally a frail, delicate boy.

"I have had him treated by the doctors up to two years ago and frequently had him blistered, but find that he gets along better by the simple laying on of hands and the anointing of olive oil."

"In case your child grows worse," Mrs. Adolphus was asked by an Evening Constitution reporter, "will you consult a physician?"

"No," replied Mrs. Adolphus, "I would not. Jesus made the body and He can heal it."

"But suppose the boy should die," remonstrated the reporter, "you would feel badly, wouldn't you?"

"I should take it as a chastisement both upon me and him,"—pointing to the little fever-flushed, suffering patient, "but would not rebel. I would think it the will of the Lord to take him. What this world needs," said Mrs. Adolphus, growing more eloquent and earnest, "is faith. In olden times such miracles were performed and why not now?"

"Who heals the child?" she was asked.

"Sister Vaughan. She lives at 36 Larkin street, at Bethany home."

"How does she heal?"

"By laying her hands on the patient and rubbing him with olive oil."

"Is he improving?"

"I think so. He will get well if our faith is strong enough to receive healing powers from God."

"And you believe in this power of prayer and hands and oil?"

"Yes," she answered. "Jesus gave His body to receive physical suffering for us, and why should we fear any physical disaster?"

Here the little boy coughed deeply and his crimson cheeks glowed like living coals of fire.

He seemed very ill, and when asked if he suffered replied feebly that his "stomach and chest hurt very bad."

Sister Vaughan will attend the bedside of the boy this afternoon and he will be oiled and prayed over.

Meantime he is very ill and his little lungs are very sore.

When the reporter left she was asked to join in the prayer for the boy's recovery and—

Will the little fellow get well?

NORCROSS SUES JACOBS.

Files His Suit Today in Court Asking for Judgment Against the Pharmacy.

Johnathan Norcross filed suit today against Jacobs' Pharmacy Company asking for judgment for furniture and fixtures alleged to be in the possession of the latter.

The petition declares that the company is now in possession of oak shelving worth $3,000, counters worth $300 and gas fixtures estimated at $50. The suit is filed by Hillyer, Alexander & Lambdin.

THE TARIFF BILL ARGUED

Dingley Opens the Debate With a Long and Earnest Plea for High Protection.

SHERMAN OCCUPIES THE CHAIR

Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee Outlines the Republican Policy.

DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE DEFENSE

Under Somewhat Impressive Ceremonies the House of Representatives at Washington Begins the Discussion Which Will End in the Passage of the Dingley Bill, Which McKinley So Strongly Advocated in His Inaugural Message—What Dingley Has To Say.

Washington, March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The great tariff debate opened this morning, with the Dingley bill as reported by the ways and means committee under consideration before the house, sitting as a committee of the whole.

Congressman Sherman, of New York, occupies the chair.

With due ceremony the bill as reported by the ways and means committee was read before the house, and while the proceeding was a very monotonous one, the members gave unusually close attention on account of the great importance of the measure.

After the reading of the bill, Chairman Dingley, the doughty congressman from Maine who occupies the position of chairman of the ways and means committee, and who is the republican leader on the floor of the house, was recognized by the chair and opened the debate in behalf of the majority.

He proceeded in a calm manner to the discussion of the merits of the measure, warming up as he spoke and growing particularly emphatic in his hearty indorsement of the principle of protection for protection's sake. He carefully outlined the policy of the republican party, indicating that it has always been the aggressive champion of the principle of protection and declaring that much of the evil which the country had suffered during the past few years was attributable to democratic imbecility on the question of the tariff.

He declared that there could be no return to prosperity until the revenues of the government were increased by a protective tariff, thus putting the government in a position where it could be enabled to meet its expenses without constantly borrowing.

He discussed the benefits of protection in an abstract way, advancing the argument that, while a tariff for revenue was well enough as far as it went, a tariff for protection was better, as it embodied all the merits of the revenue measure, and at the same time gave adequate protection to the industries of this country against the pauper labor of European countries.

He declared that the immediate application of the protection principle would restore prosperity, and that the company need not expect to return to its normal business condition until the tariff had been settled on this line.

A BURGLAR SHOT AT.

Last night a burglar entered the residence of C. G. Hannah, at No. 744 South Pryor street, and came near getting shot for his rascality.

Hannah runs a store next door to his home. Some time last night a white man entered the house through a parlor window, but not finding anything to his liking withdrew and went into another portion of the house by placing a ladder against a window. A neighbor saw the ladder and securing a pistol went out to tackle the burglar. The neighbor was Mr. Hicks, and he succeeded in getting one shot, but missed his target.

The burglar carried off $6 in cash.

DICK WAS PARTICULAR.

AFTER REFUSING TWO POSITIONS HE ACCEPTS ONE FROM HANNA.

He Could Have Been Fourth Assistant Postmaster or Treasurer, but He Declined and Is Secretary National Committee.

Chicago, March 22.—An Akron, O., special says:

Major Charles Dick has received from Chairman Hanna the formal tender of the secretaryship of the republican national committee and immediately wired his acceptance. There will be a salary of $5,000 a year attached to the office.

Major Dick was offered by President McKinley both positions of fourth assistant postmaster general and treasurer of the United States, but declined.

CYCLONE SWEEPS THE STATE

PRINCESS CHIMAY MOBBED

SHE AND RIGO GO TO SEE THEMSELVES BURLESQUED IN PARIS.

The Audience Insist on the Tsigane Personally Filling the Role on the Stage—Police Sent For.

Paris, March 22.—The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following:

Ex-Princess Chimay, accompanied by Rigo, went tonight to the Scala music hall to witness, as the princess later told Yvette Guilbert, the skit upon their romance, which is from a scene in The Review.

The audience quickly recognized Rigo and ironically applauded the Tsigane, who blandly arose and bowed his acknowledgments. This naturally delighted the audience, which simply shrieked with enjoyment.

When the scene in which Rigo and the princess are burlesqued came on—in which the Tsigane ogles from the orchestra on the stage the princess and finally clambers over the footlights to carry away his prize—the audience called for the real Rigo to fill the role.

By this time the Tsigane had a glimmering of the irony of the situation and refused to go on the stage.

The audience then passed from joking to anger. Some man stormed Rigo's box and tried to pull him on the stage by main force.

The police were called in by the management and Rigo and the princess had to be protected out of the theater.

WIRES MAY CAUSE BLAZE.

The Police Station Wires Said To Be Dangerous and a Report Is Made on Them.

City Electrician Harper has made a report to Mayor Collie condemning the electric lights at the police station.

The report is very strong in its positive opinion that the wires are very dangerous and are liable to set fire to the building. Mr. Harper wishes an appropriation of $150 to renew the wires and thinks that the matter is imperative.

Yesterday he sent his report to Mayor Collier and this morning they were received by Captain English, who will look immediately into the matter.

It is safe to say the police station will have new and better lights within a short period of time.

INDIAN SERVANTS AND PLAGUE

It Is Only With the Greatest Difficulty That Help Is Secured.

Domestic servants in India during the plague are obtained only with the greatest difficulty. Clubs and hotels are alike in a sorry state, and it is more than likely that many of them will have to be soon shut, says the Bombay correspondent of The Westminster Gazette. A meeting held by the servants of the Bombay club decided in favor of flight. One old man only stood up and said: "I have been all my life in the club and I will not leave it now." He is the only servant now remaining.

At the yacht club, with the exception of the barmen, porters, etc., who are high-salaried, there are only two old servants now remaining. Members sitting in the billiard room have to take turns of going to the bar to fetch trays of refreshment. All the Goanese servants at Watson's hotel fled in one day. I had a conversation with the head waiter there yesterday. He told me he was leaving in the evening, and when I asked why, said: "I am a poor man, sir, and have been here eighteen years, but if I die here there is no one to mourn me. In Goa it is hard to get work, and there is little food, only curry and rice; but it is better there than here."

If the present state of panic continues it seems not improbable that the "sahibs" will have to leave the town, not from fear of the epidemic, but from the utter impossibility of living here without servants.

The yacht club, as a last resource, has sent to Agra to enlist Mussulman waiters. It is thought that the followers of the prophet, with their sturdy creed of "Kismet"—"It is fate"—will be panic proof. The result remains to be seen. It is a remarkable fact, however, that the Arab horse dealers are very downcast. In Byculla they sit in a row, very silent beyond their wont, and every week one or another of them hands over his remaining animal to a friend and leaves, overjoyed to get away to his own country.

It is to be hoped that the Agra Mussulman has a firmer belief in the irrevocability of "Kismet" than his Arab co-religionist.

ONLY A BUGBEAR.

There Is No Danger in Swallowing Grape Seed.

There is a popular and false notion that appendicitis is caused by a grape seed, an orange seed or some other foreign substance getting into the vermiform appendix. The true cause is the setting up in inflammation and consequent gangrene in the tissue of the appendix, usually due to insufficient circulation of blood in the part itself. In thousands of operations which have taken place—many in time to save the life of the patient, and many too late—there is not one authenticated case of a foreign substance, such as a seed, being found in the appendix. This will be more fully realized when one has in mind that the interior of the appendix is only big enough to admit a medium-sized darning needle. Its great liability to disease is due entirely to its low order of vital resistance. That is, it is an organ which appears to have no actual use in the present machinery of man, but in the earlier stages of man's development it is believed to have been a large pouch that played an important part in the digestive operations of the human system. By ages of disuse it has gradually shrunk to its present dimensions, and is known in science as a vestigial organ, one which is only a remnant of its former self, and possessing but a vestige of its original functions.

This becomes clear if some other parts of the body which now seem to have no use are considered. The tonsils are in this class, and also the wisdom teeth, and both are peculiarly subject to disease.

Second Chorus Girl—Maybe I will. You know, it is the first time I ever appeared in such a rig. I have been doing living pictures all season.—Indianapolis Journal.

Embarrassed—First Chorus Girl—I do feel so queer in these short skirts.

WILD WINDS HURL SCHOOL CHILDREN INTO ETERNITY

Eight Are Now Dead in the Ruins of Arlington, Calhoun County, Ga., Academy, and Ten More Are Not Expected to Last the Day.

THE SCHOOL BUILDING BLOWS TO ATOMS

One Hundred Taken Out of the Ruins, Some Dead, Some Dying, and Some Badly Hurt--Cyclone Struck About 8 O'Clock in the Morning With Awful Violence--Heart-Rending Scene and Incidents of the Catastrophe.

MANY WERE KILLED IN AND NEAR BLAKELY

The Storm Formed in the West Gulf, Entered the Appalachicola Valley, and Traversed Up the Valleys of the Chattahoochee and the Flint Rivers, Devastating the Intersecting Country.

A disastrous cyclone swept southwestern Georgia this morning.

The cyclone formed on the western gulf and was deflected inland by the Appalachicola river valley.

Tearing up this valley, wrecking all along the way, it split at the junction of the Chattahoochee and the Flint, ascending both valleys and sweeping in broken parts over the intersecting country in which lie Arlington, Blakely and other points heard from.

As the greater part of the country traversed is removed from communication the damage can only be surmised from that reported. It must involve hundreds of lives if the record is maintained.

Another storm was sweeping from the Florida Atlantic coast northwestward, but no disasters have been reported from its path.

THE STORY OF THE STORM.

Arlington, Ga., March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

A cyclone struck this town today and has left behind it a trail of death and disaster awful to contemplate. The High school building was blown to pieces and from the wreck nearly a hundred dead, dying and injured people have already been taken. The dead are:

DEAD.

OLLIE PARRAMORE, school girl.
CLAUDE ROBERTS, school boy.
ALICE PUTNAM, school girl.
ALBERT BUTLER, school boy.
WILLIE McMurra, school boy.
KENNITH BOYNTON, school boy.
MAUDE JOHNSON, school girl.
MARY WELLONS, school girl.

INJURED.

PROF. COVINGTON, school teacher.
PROF. WALKER, teacher.

At least ten others will die, according to the hasty reports of the corps of emergency physicians now caring for the injured. Professor Walker cannot live and Professor Covington is seriously hurt. Not a single soul in the big building escaped injury, and in the present hysterical condition of affairs it is next to impossible to secure the simple but awful facts of the disaster.

THE STORM COMES UP.

About half-past 7 o'clock, there was a lull in the high winds which had prevailed, giving some promise of a clear day. The children came scampering in on the various roads, and about twenty-five had already reached the schoolyard and were engaged in playing, preliminary to the opening of school. Professor Covington, going out to look around, beheld a dark cloud, well fringed with electricity, moving rapidly in the direction of the school. His trained eye at once told him that there was danger. Hurrying the children into the building for safety, the roaring of the coming cyclone was upon them before they had time to think.

Fences and timbers were flying around in the air, watched by the frightened children who stood at the windows, while the professors felt gratified that they had saved their charges from the danger without. The storm increased in strength and velocity and the building began to shake and careen as if rocked in the arms of a mighty force. The timbers could be heard wrenching from their fastenings and the roof was parted from its moorings to the building. Caught up by the angry elements, it was wrenched into fragments so that the pieces fell inward, and among the first struck were Claude Roberts and Alice Putnam, who were knocked into the insensibility of death at the first blow.

By this time the whole structure was a mass of wreckage, and the children were scrambling to escape from the debris. Little Willie McMurray had been caught under the heavy timber and the life was crushed out of him. Kenneth Boynton, one of the brightest boys in the school, was the next who was seen vainly endeavoring to escape from his death trap; but too late, for the fatal blow had been struck. Professors Covington and Walker both worked bravely, notwithstanding serious wounds—the latter perhaps fatally.

The scene was soon surrounded by the parents of the children, who came from all directions utterly torn with grief at the scene of death and devastation which was presented to their eyes. The sight of eight little ones already dead and of ten others, crushed and bruished and bleeding in all the phases of torture, was enough to wring the stoutest heart. Among those wounded quite a number are not expected to live, and it is more than likely that the list of dead will be doubled before night. This is the most shocking disaster which has ever occurred in this section.

SEVERAL DEATHS IN BLAKELY

The Storm Strikes the Town and Does Awful Work—Many Houses Demolished.

Blakely, Ga., March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

This place was struck by a severe storm this morning that did enormous damage and cost several lives.

The chaos caused by the storm is still present and during the confusion nothing can be definitely learned as to the amount of harm done or the number of lives lost.

It is known, however, that several are killed and many more so severely injured that they will probably die.

Several houses have been completely demolished and many wrecked.

AGAINST THE CHRISTIANS

The Attitude of the Powers Is Certainly Unfriendly to the Cretan Insurgents.

THE CONDITION AT AKROTIRI

The Warships Cut Off the Supplies by Water and the Turks Do So by Land.

GREECE MAY PURCHASE CRETE

The Money To Do So, It Is Believed, Would Be Forthcoming Inside of Twenty-Four Hours—The Idea of Doing So Grows in Favor Very Rapidly on the Island.

Canea, March 22.—If any further evidence was necessary to prove the antagonism of the powers, as represented by their admirals, to the Christians, it is furnished by an incident that has just occurred at Akrotiri, which is the place where the fleets recently bombarded the insurgents' position.

Akrotiri is on the peninsula of that name, which projects in a northeasterly direction from Canea. The insurgents there are cut off from receiving provisions by land by the Turks and foreign troops and the foreign warships have prevented them from receiving supplies by sea. Their situation is becoming desperate, and they yesterday sent envoys to Suda to beg that food be supplied to them from the warships. The admirals refused to give them the assistance asked for, but said that if medical aid was needed it would be forthcoming. Several of the doctors from the fleets visited the camp of the insurgents.

It is reported here that when the Italian officer who was intrusted with the duty of notifying Colonel Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, of the establishment of the blockade, handed a copy of the blockade proclamation to the Greek commander, the latter after reading it, declared that he would resist it as far as it was in his power to do so. Later he had a conference with the insurgent chiefs and he afterwards stated that he would cause every copy of the autonomy proclamation to be torn up.

AUTONOMY CONSIDERED.

The more the subject of autonomy is considered the less practicable it appears to be, and the conviction is rapidly growing that the powers will find their scheme of no use. The belief prevails that under the plan of autonomy it would be hopeless for Moslems and Christians to obtain equal justice. The religious feud between the two sects is too great to expect that the Christians would act justly toward the Moslems if the former were in absolute control of the government. Autonomy would only serve to aggravate the numerous blood feuds now existing, and fighting would continue until the Moslems were exterminated. Thus far in the present troubles two Moslems have been killed to every Christian, which is a reversal of the conditions prevailing in former disturbances. About two-thirds of the island is owned by Moslems, but much of it has been laid waste. All the landed estates are now in the hands of the insurgents.

Judging from the reports which reach Canea from the camp of Colonel Vassos, it is thought that he intends to assume the offensive shortly, in which case plenty of employment will be furnished to the foreign troops.

It is rumored that Greece has offered to buy the island from Turkey. This idea grows in favor rapidly.

There is little doubt, if Turkey would accept such an offer, that the money for the purchase could be found in twenty-four hours.

EXCITEMENT IN JERUSALEM.

Two Thousand Christians in Palestine and Syria Prepare To Aid the Greeks.

Athens, March 22.—The Akropolis reports that there is great excitement among the Greeks and Arabs in Jerusalem. Two thousand Christians in Palestine and Syria are preparing to oppose the Turks in the event of war.

A number of Abyssinian pilgrims have also been affected by the war feeling against the Turks and are joining the Christians.

THE BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

It Is Now Believed That Such an Action by the Powers Is Very Remote.

London, March 22.—The Chronicle publishes today a dispatch from Athens saying that the blockade of Greece by the powers appears to be remote. It is understood that Great Britain has refused to join in such a blockade. As the powers decline to accept Great Britain's proposal to send a large force to restore order in Crete, there is a sort of deadlock, which does not promise to be immediately broken.

Greece is willing to accept any honorable practical proposal, but it is not likely that she will make another herself and risk its refusal. If the powers suggest that Prince George of Greece be made prince of Crete under the suzerainty of the sultan Greece will accept the suggestion.

Official information in Athens represents the concert of the powers as being shaky, if not actually non-existent. The moment, therefore, seems specially propitious for the adoption of such a suggestion. One power has already pressed it repeatedly, though the minister of that power in Athens declines to propose it to Europe, unless Great Britain makes a similar proposal concurrently.

The correspondent believes that British torpedo boats are watching the exit of the Hellespont to learn the real goal of the Russian transports that are nominally en route to Crete.

The Times' Athens correspondent telegraphs that the blockade of Crete began with a strong gale prevailing, which rendered the task of the torpedo boats and other small vessels employed in blockade duty very difficult. Three vessels laden with provisions and ammunition have started for Crete during the last few days. It is stated that one of them landed her cargo at Akrotiri, just within sight of the fleets, which it is supposed purposely did not interfere with her.

The Greek warships Alpheos and Peneus, which were recently recalled from Crete, have arrived at Salamis.

RAN INTO THE BRIDGE.

Crowd in Constantinople Viewing the Departure of the Warships Become Panic Stricken.

Constantinople, March 22.—While the battleship Osmani Yeh was passing out of Golden Horn Saturday, in company with a number of other Turkish war vessels, she collided with the old bridge leading from the Kapani quarter of Constantinople to Galatea.

There was a large crowd assembled on the bridge to witness the departure of the warships, and when the Osmani Yeh struck the structure there was a panic, the crowd thinking that the bridge would be knocked down. In the rush for the solid ground many persons were injured. What damage was sustained by the warship is unknown.

The vessels which sailed yesterday complete the squadron which is waiting orders off Galipoli at the entrance of the sea of Marmora.

The squadron, including torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, numbers twelve.

SERIOUS TROUBLE AT TOKAT

Meager Reports Are Received of Loss of Life Among Both the Armenians and Mussulmans.

Constantinople, March 22.—It is officially reported that there has been serious trouble at Tokat, fifty-three miles northwest of Sivas, in Asia Minor.

Beyond stating that fifteen Armenians and three Mussulmans were killed, no details of the affair are given.

A CHINESE WALL.

CANADIANS DO NOT LIKE THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Instead of Driving Canada To Seek Union with United States, They Say, It Will Keep Them from Doing So.

Montreal, March 22.—The Patri, the leading French-Canadian paper of Canada, which is owned by J. I. Tarte, minister of public works for the Dominion and a leading member of the Laurier cabinet, publishes a very strong article on the new American tariff in which it declares the tariff constitutes a Chinese wall against Canada and that if the Americans close their doors in this way Canadians will have to take their own part.

Instead of driving Canadians to seek political union, as some hope, it will create resistance and make Canadians feel that while small in numbers, they are able to take care of themselves.

The hope is also expressed that the government will act with firmness in Canada's interest. It is believed the article foreshadows a retaliation policy on the part of Canada toward the states.

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTION

GERMAN LIBERALS DISPLACED BY NATIONALISTS.

Christian Socialists' Strength Was Rather Overestimated—The Anti-Semites Are Going Down with Them.

Vienna, March 22.—The elections for members of the reichsrath, which began on March 9th, under the new law, which provides for almost universal suffrage, are now almost finished.

A feature of the elections is that one-third of the German liberals who sat in the last reichsrath have been displaced, mainly by German nationalists. The lower house will probably be composed of 74 German liberals, 42 German nationalists, 28 Christian socialists, 63 clericals, 20 socialists and their allies, 62 young czechs, 21 feudel czechs, 59 conservative Poles, 15 Italian liberals and 54 representatives of other parties.

In the reichsrath elections held a few days since in Vienna, the Christian socialists, a party designation which is misleading, surprised everybody by its strength. Its principal opponents were the social democrats or plain socialists, who found that they had overrated their strength, they polling about 88,000 votes to 117,000 cast by the so-called Christian socialists, which party now includes the anti-semites.

Christian socialism was originally founded by Archbishop Kneller, of Mayence, who was a contemporary of La Salle. The socialist movement was causing alarm at the vatican when Archbishop Kneller conceived the idea of turning it to the advantage of the church. He accordingly formed the German Christian socialist party. There is not much in common between the latter and the Christian social organization in Vienna, which is a confederation of anti-semites ultra montanes ad malcontents of every species and variety acting under the leadership of the popular agitator, Dr. Luego. They have prospered and developed, thanks to different elements and causes. The discontent of the lower clergy was one of them, the fever of reaction among the upper classes in Austria was another, but their principal stimulus has come from the vatican through the papal nuncioture in Vienna.

The movement is but half countenanced by the episcopacy and higher clergy, who look forward with apprehension to the moment when it will submerge their own authority. They are themselves, as a rule, an enlightened and patriotic body of men and have no taste for the interference of the vatican in the domestic politics of the empire.

But they are powerless to stem the rising tide of ultra montane reaction.

Everybody Wants It.

From The Pavo, Thomas County, Banner.

We have had to enlarge our order for The Evening Constitution on account of the increasing demand for it. It comes each evening brim full of the latest news and everybody wants to read it.

ALLEN'S LIFE IS AT STAKE

The Case Cannot Be Reopened in the United States Supreme Court After This.

IS ONLY ONE MORE CHANCE

Unless the Governor Grants a Pardon or Commutation He Will Be Hanged.

HAS THIRTY DAYS FOR MANDATE

Unless It Is Issued at That Time It Will Not Be Sent Out Until After the Adjournment of the Supreme Court About the First of June—His Fate.

There is only one more chance for Tom Allen now.

That is an appeal to Governor Atkinson for clemency.

By placing himself beyond the pale of the law he forfeited his last chance of an appeal to the supreme court of the United States as well as to the state supreme court.

Messrs. Glenn & Rountree made a hard fight for him to get the care reinstated, but the decision of the federal supreme court was adverse and there is no other appeal to any of the courts now.

Governor Atkinson will not review the case again unless there is something new which the attorneys for the defense have to submit. He has reviewed and passed upon it one time and there will have to be a showing that there is some new feature of the case which he has not considered before he will consent to go over it again.

Messrs. Glenn & Rountree only represented Allen in the federal supreme court and the case is now in the hands of Messrs. Preston & Berner, his original attorneys.

The mandate of the court will not issue until thirty days from the date of the decision and should it be delayed beyond that time it will not issue until after the adjournment of the United States supreme court about the 1st of June.

When the mandate is issued it will be sent to the state supreme court, which will forward a remitter to the superior court of Bibb county and Allen will be resentenced.

As Judge Felton, the present incumbent, was solicitor general at the time Allen was convicted, he will be disqualified and some other circuit judge will be called in to pronounce the sentence.

There seems little hope for Allen just now, but it is not known what sort of evidence Messrs. Preston & Berner will be able to bring before Governor Atkinson on a petition for a rehearing and an appeal for clemency.

RUPTURED HER HEART.

Only Case Known to Science in Such an Exaggerated Form Occurs in New York State.

Rome, March 22.—In an autopsy which the coroner's physician, Donlan, has made on the body of Mrs. Mina Riedel, of 126 Lexington avenue, he found that the heart had burst open.

The rupture was large enough to stick two fingers in. It is said to be the only case of the kind known to surgery.

The woman was sixty-six years old and had been insane. She refused to take any food except that which she prepared herself, fancying that some one wanted to poison her. Dr. Donlan is at a loss to know how to account for the rupture unless it was caused by wrenching produced by the disordered condition of the stomach.

The heart was in a diseased condition.

CONGRATULATED BRYAN.

His Political Friends and Neighbors Remember the Late Candidate's Birthday.

Lincoln, Neb., March 22.—A delegation of neighbors and political friends, Saturday, called at the home of Hon. William J. Bryan and presented him with the following complimentary resolution adopted by the democratic city convention Friday night:

"We, the democrats of the city of Lincoln, in convention assembled, send greetings to William J. Bryan on this, the 37th anniversary of his birth, and we express the hope that the future has many blessings in store for him."

An appropriate response was made by the recipient.

TWO NEGROES MURDERED.

The Mysterious Deaths in Virginia of Roise Lowe and Charles Jackson.

Washington, March 22.—Roise Lowe and Charles Jackson, colored, were found murdered Sunday morning near Walker's chapel, three miles above the Aqueduct bridge, in Virginia.

Arthur Parker, also colored, a half brother of the woman, has been arrested for the crime.

Both of the victims had their throats cut from ear to ear.

MIRACULOUSLY AVERTED.

A Terrible Accident Is Just Avoided by the Unusual Stopping of a Train.

Niles, O., March 22.—A terrible catastrophe was miraculously averted in this city last night, when train No. 5, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, due here at 9:30, rushed into the Thomas Furnace Company's switch, demolishing a draft of boxcars that were lying on the switch as if they were as much tinder.

The switch had been thrown by parties unknown, and had it not been that the train had broke its custom and stopped a short distance away for water, the six coaches loaded with passengers would have gone into the Mosquito creek.

The engineer remained at his post, and, strange to say, not a passenger was injured, although women became hysterical.

POOR MAN'S BIG INSURANCE

JOHNSON HAD OVER $100,000 ON HIS LIFE.

The Companies Are Suspicious That He Planned To Kill Himself—The Insured Man Died of Strychnine Poisoning.

Louisville, Ky., March 22.—Half a dozen life insurance companies are interested to the extent of $102,500 in the aggregate in the sudden death three months ago of M. W. Johnson, of Paint Lick, Garrard county. It was given out by his family that he had been severely injured by a fall from a horse and that death resulted from this.

Johnson lived in a little log cabin in a district of this county ten miles from the nearest town, and the fact that he had $102,500 life insurance caused an investigation. Then, it is alleged, it was discovered that Johnson had dropped dead after coming from a spring near his house, and that an empty strychnine bottle was found in the spring. The insurance companies interested had the body exhumed and the stomach removed for analysis. Dr. L. D. Kasterbine, who made the analysis, now reports that he has found a large quantity of strychnine in the stomach.

MRS. JOHNSON WILL SUE.

Johnson's wife will sue for the insurance, and a long legal fight will result. There are strong reasons for believing that Johnson took his life in accordance with a preconceived plan.

The insurance companies involved are the New York Life, in which Johnson held a policy for $50,000; the Michigan Mutual, in which he had $30,000; the Mutual Life, of New York, $10,000; the Aetna Life and Accident, $10,000, and two or three others for small policies.

Johnson was a farmer, and had always been poor. He was a man of great energy, and had been consumed with a desire to speculate. He came to this city three years ago and became agent for several big manufactories but was discharged.

Then he became agent of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in the course of a few months had written up so many policies that he was besieged by officers from other companies.

HIS POLICY FOR $10,000.

He went into the employment of the New York Life a few months ago, taking out a $50,000 policy at once. At the time he carried $2,500 in the Mutual Life, which he assigned to the Brown warehouse in consideration of a debt. Then he took a $10,000 policy in the same company, which he turned over to the Central house. He followed this up with a $30,000 policy in the Michigan Mutual and a $10,000 policy in the Aetna, and then applied for another $10,000 in the National Life of Vermont and a similar one in the Massachusetts Mutual Benefit. The last two policies were refused, as the agents were suspicious. The New York Life canceled the $50,000 policy, but it is alleged, agreed to give two for $25,000 in exchange.

When Johnson visited this city last he told one or two of his creditors that they would soon be paid, and gave evidence of a disturbed mind. It has transpired that his success as a solicitor was due to his writing policies on laborers and taking their notes.

His wife says the strychnine was prescribed for Johnson by a physician as a tonic.

FEDERAL VICTORY.

THE VICTORIOUS GENERAL MILLAR SENDS IN HIS REPORT.

He Puts the Rebel Loss as Very High and Keeps Down the Federal—Federals Strongly Entrenched.

New York, March 22.—The Herald's special cable from Buenos Ayres says:

Montevideo advices state that the federal and revolutionary forces have remained intrenched since the battle at Tres Arboles, where the insurgents were defeated. The latter now await the arrival of re-enforcements under Aparicio Saraiva. The government has sent a strong detachment to intercept the Brazilian insurgents' vessels.

General Millar, who commanded the victorious federals at Tres Arboles, reports to the government that the loss to the rebels in the action was 422 men killed and 200 wounded. The federal loss was 150 killed and wounded.

TO DON THE COCKADE.

Berlin, March 22.—The emperor has issued a general order that the army shall henceforth don the German cockade, which the sovereigns of the federal states have also bestowed upon their troops as a visible injunction to defend Germany's greatness.

His majesty has also ordered that medals bearing a portrait of Emperor William I be made of cannons captured by German troops. These medals will be given to the members of the army in commemoration of the centennary of the first Emperor William, which occurs tomorrow.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The Georgia railroad commission will hold its regular meeting tomorrow and quite a lot of correspondence on various topics will be read and discussed. The case of the plow handle men from Fort Valley and the stove dealers of Atlanta are the only two of any considerable importance that will come up on regular petition.

PICTURES TO BE EXHIBITED.

The beautiful full length portraits of Governor and Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, painted by Artist Albert Guerry, will be sent to the Nashville Centennial, and will be made a part of the Georgia art display. They will both be placed in elegant frames and hung in a prominent position in the Georgia exhibit and will add much to the attractiveness of the display, as both are very lifelike likenesses and will be framed in a manner to show off the beauty of the execution to the best advantage. The finishing touches are now being put on them preparatory to framing.

WEAVER RESTING QUIETLY.

John P. Weaver, the young man who was shot for a burglar Saturday morning by Charles Owens, at No. 166 Smith street, is reported by the hospital authorities to be resting quietly today.

While he is desperately wounded, there is thought to be a chance for his recovery, since he has spent two good days since the shooting.

LUTES WILL RECOVER.

Ward Lutes, who was shot over a week ago by himself while he was asleep, is slowly improving, and it is now believed that he will get well. He still adheres to the story that he was walking in his sleep when he fired the pistol which came so near ending his earthly career.

THE STATE IN THEIR GRASP

The McLaurin Brothers Take a Large Part in the Running of the State of Mississippi.

ONE OF THEM IS THE GOVERNOR

The Others Have Different Positions or Take an Influential Part in Politics.

ALL ARE VERY LARGE AND STOUT

The State Institutions Are Distributed Among This Remarkable Set of Brothers, and No Two of Them Live in the Same Place.

New York, March 22.—The World publishes the following from Jackson, Miss.:

Pretty much the entire administration of Mississippi's public affairs is in the hands of the Clan McLaurin. The head and founder of this remarkable family was old Laughlin McLaurin, who was born over in Marlborough district, South Carolina, in 1815. His parents came from Scotland.

When Laughlin was still a young man he moved into Mississippi and raised a family of eight sons. These sons are now the Clan McLaurin, and the Clan McLaurin made and keep the record over any family in this country in the matter of office-getting and office-holding. They are, in point of fact, the government of Mississippi.

One of them is governor of the state and has been the state's representative in the national senate. Another is a judge; still another is warden of the penitentiary; two of them have been district attorneys; one has been a state senator and receiver of public moneys and mineral inspector; three were members of the constitutional convention of 1890—all this outside of places as members of boards of supervisors, public health officers, presidential electors, clerks to committees in the United States senate, clerks in the treasury department, clerks in the United States land office, clerks in the railroad commission, and so on and on, which these remarkable young men have held and are now holding.

McLAURIN AFTER McLAURIN.

As far down the vista of the officeholding future as the prophetic vision of man can penetrate there loom up offices after offices, and everywhere McLaurin after McLaurin to fill them. Talk about your fighting McCooks! Mississippi's Officeholding McLaurins can give them points. The world has never seen the like.

Take, for instance, the state of affairs that has prevailed during the present reign of the McLaurin dynasty. One brother was district attorney—he prosecuted and convicted the criminal. Another brother was judge—he sentenced. Still another was warden of the penitentiary—he kept in custody the reprobate one of his brothers had convicted and another had sentenced. Then there was still the other McLaurin, who was and is governor—he has the power of pardon. So there you are, with the whole executive, judiciary and penal machinery all in the hands of four brothers. And, speaking of the executive, it may be said right here that as soon as the present McLaurin leaves the gubernatorial chair in 1899 there is another McLaurin—his brother, of course—waiting to take his seat in it.

Of course no group of men, no matter how closely affiliated, could gain so surprising a hold upon any community unless they had some remarkable qualities. As a matter of fact each one of the McLaurins is a man whose strong personality would be pretty sure to place him in a conspicuous place anywhere he might be placed. While none of them is in any way gifted with remarkable genius, they all are possessed of a strong, masterful personality, and this strength, moreover, has with it a good deal of suavity of manner and decided diplomatic skill. This, together with great tenacity of purpose and a clannish sticking together, inherited with their Scotch blood, aid especially instilled into them by their father, is the secret of really great combined power in the state.

Further than this, they are all men of uniformly fine physique and impressive presence. Two of them are six feet one inch in stature; two more are even six-footers; three are five feet eleven, and the smallest is five feet ten, with a weight of 190 pounds. The weights of the others range from 165 to 215 pounds, with four who are over 200-pounders each. They are all big, brawny, deep-chested men; in other words, all gifted with the impetus of tremendous Scotch energy and all inured in early manhood to hard outdoor work on the farm. Furthermore, they are all young for men of their sound physique, even the oldest, the present governor of Mississippi, being not yet quite forty-eight years of age. The youngest is only thirty-three.

"ANSE" CLAN CHIEF.

It is Anselm Joseph McLaurin—height six feet, weight 185 pounds—who is the oldest and who has attained the highest political distinction. In February, 1894, he was elected by the legislature to fill the unexpired term in the United States senate of Senator Walthall, who had resigned. A year later, in 1895, he was nominated and elected governor of the state on the free silver 16 to 1 ticket. At Chicago, by the way, Governor McLaurin was a delegate.

The governors of Mississippi hold office for four years, so Governor McLaurin's term does not expire until 1899, when his brother Walter—height six feet one, weight 206 pounds—will "put himself in the hands of his friends" and "allow his name to be used" in connection with the nomination for the office, which is the political way of saying that he and the rest of the McLaurins will work like steam engines to have a McLaurin succeed a McLaurin as governor of the state.

In addition to the United States senatorship and the governorship, Governor McLaurin has been district attorney, a member of the Mississippi legislature, presidential elector and a member of the constitutional convention. It was he who, to a certain extent, laid the foundations of his family's fortune, for he educated his brothers out of his earnings from a country law practice and gave them even more advantages in the way of academical training than he himself had.

Next in age to A. J. McLaurin, whom the brothers for some reason have nicknamed the "long horse," is Dr. A. G. McLaurin—height six feet one, weight 210 pounds—who has a good medical practice in Brandon. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1890, and is a candidate for the place of superintendent of the state lunatic asylum. It is pretty safe to say he will get it, for, with the McLaurins, being a candidate for something and getting it are much the same thing. He is forty-six years old.

WOULD SUCCEED CATCHINGS.

Horace John McLaurin, the pigmy of the family—being only five feet eleven inches tall and weighing 165 pounds—is a lawyer in Sharkey county. He is the only one with dark hair, all the rest leaning toward the red-headed style of beauty. He was a member of the constitutional convention, where two of his brothers also sat; a member of the board of supervisors, and is now a state senator, with a yearning McLaurin eye on the seat in congress now occupied by General Catchings, which he ultimately will get, in all human probability.

The fourth brother, Robert Sylvester McLaurin—height 6 feet, weight 215 pounds—is now in his third term as district attorney for the Eighth Mississippi district, and he is being "importuned by the people to allow the use of his name" in connection with the district judgeship as soon as the present incumbent's term expires, which is in 1898. This office is filled by appointment of the governor. His brother is the governor. He will also be the governor in 1898. If by a curious coincidence his brother should appoint him to the judgeship, then the district attorneyship will be vacant, and the governor would have to make an appointment to fill the unexpired term in that office. But there are other McLaurins.

The fifth brother is William McLaurin—high five feet eleven, weight 215 pounds—who is forty years old. William has always been fortunate in having a brother in office when he felt as though he wanted anything. His brother Wallace was receiver of public moneys here during President Cleveland's first term, and he appointed William a clerk in the United States land office. Then Governor McLaurin last year appointed him circuit judge of the ninth judicial district, an office he is now filling. He lives in Vicksburg.

WALTER A HANDSHAKER.

It is the sixth brother, Walter—height six feet one, weight 206 pounds—who is warden of the penitentiary. He was elected by the board of prison control. His brother, Governor McLaurin, is president of the board of prison control. Before he was warden of the penitentiary he was state railroad commissioner for a number of terms. He is a lawyer and is said to know more men, their given names and where they live than any man in Mississippi. Given names, by the way, are a specialty with the McLaurins. Robert Sylvester is credited with knowing the given and family name of every voter in his district, which embraces twelve counties, and Anselm J., the governor, says he does not count that man a friend who, after more than twenty-four hours' acquaintance, fails to call him "Anse." A gift for given names, even before the McLaurins, has been an important element in the equipment for public service of more than one statesman.

Wallace McLaurin—height five feet ten, weight 190 pounds—and his brother Albert, who is a doctor, are the only members of the Clan McLaurin who are not lawyers—that is, who are not lawyers as an incident to their serious business in life, which is officeholding. Wallace started, as a preliminary to "allowing his name to be used" for things, by editing a country newspaper. President Cleveland made him receiver of public moneys for Mississippi and he was in the land office ni this city until President Harrison appointed his successor. His brother, the present governor, was in the United States senate at this time and he appointed Wallace clerk of his committee. He held this place as long as his brother's term lasted. Then he broke the McLaurin record. He declined an office—declined it, though because there was one in sight that suited him better. They wanted to make him a clerk in the interior department, but he refused it and took the post of mineral inspector for the Coeur d'Alene land district of Idaho, salary $10 per day and expenses. His experience as a country editor and senate committee clerk had doubtless equipped him with a profound knowledge of mineralogy.

IN TRAINING FOR OFFICE.

Eighth and last of the McLaurins comes Sidney Lee—height five feet eleven, weight 170 pounds. Sidney Lee is only about thirty-three years of age and so has hardly got down to his gait in the family occupation of officeholding. President Cleveland made him a clerk in the treasury department, where he got $1,800 a year and pursued a law course in Washington at the same time. When he got back to Mississippi his brother Walter made him a clerk to the railroad commission, where he drew a salary for four years. He is now practicing law and prepared to have the people importune him to allow the use of his name for almost any comfortable office in sight.

It is said of the McLaurins that they all look alike and talk alike. It is certain they all dress alike, wearing frock coats and snuff-colored overcoats, which seem to have been made by the same tailor at the same time, Wallace, at least, is not without a sense of humor, for when he was "inspecting minerals" up in Idaho somebody asked him how one so young got the title of colonel.

"Fighting for federal appointments," was Wallace's reply. And on the same gory field all of the family certainly have won both rank and fame.

A SUSPICIOUS FIRE.

The Burning of the Conigyisky Building Is Supposed To Be Incendiary Origin.

Peoria, Ill., March 22.—Fire at 3 o'clock Sunday morning destroyed the Conigyisky building, in the heart of the business center, and entailed an aggregate loss of $100,000, upon which there is an insurance of about $55,000. The ground floor was occupied by M. Gumbiner & Co., dry goods, whose stock, valued at $40,000, and which was insured for about one-half, is a total loss. The second floor was devoted to offices, the occupants of which lose about $7,000, with an insurance of $4,000. The third floor was used as a lodging house, the loss aggregating $3,000.

The building was owned by Silas Conigyisky and was valued at $50,000. It was insured for $30,000. There were about forty lodgers in the building at the time and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were rescued.

The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origi

NEWSPAPER TO BE SOLD.

The Circuit Court Orders the Sale of the Grand Rapids Newspaper Property.

Chicago, March 22.—A Times-Herald special from Grand Rapids, Mich., says:

An order was made in the circuit court Saturday for the sale of The Grand Rapids Democrat newspaper property, under foreclosure.

The sale will take place April 2d, and it is understood that Elliott G. Stevenson, late partner with Don M. Dickinson, and former chairman of the democratic state central committee, will bid it in, as he holds the largest creditor interest.

POPE TO RECEIVE AMERICANS

A Delegation from the Cruiser Cincinnati Will Have an Audience.

Rome, March 22.—Rear Admiral Selfridge, commanding the American Mediterranean squadron, has left this city for Naples. The pope will today receive a delegation from the American cruiser Cincinnati.

WORK OF THE FLOOD

Little Damage Left To Be Done as a Result of Its Recent Devastation.

AN ENORMOUS LOSS OF STOCK

Snow Falls Again in Nebraska and Colder Weather Prevails in the Northwest.

FREEZE PREVENTS HIGHER WATER

A More Confident Feeling Is Prevalent and a Slight Relief Is Experienced by Reason of the Cold Wave. Trains Move Regularly—Dynamite May Be Used.

Des Moines, Ia., March 22.—The Des Moines, contrary to all expectations in the face of the fact that the weather has been cold for twenty-four hours, has risen three feet since Saturday night, and is now over sixteen feet above normal and is still rising. The electric company's dam is holding the water, so that in the upper part of the city a large district is flooded. In the event of a further rise, dynamite may be used to break the dam and let the floods through.

About three hundred families have been driven out of their homes by the water, but aside from this the damage thus far is not heavy, as none of the larger buildings have been moved by the flood.

The Chicago Great Western railway reports from Cedar Falls that the Cedar river is so far out of its banks that the passenger depot there is flooded, and a rise of a few inches more will make the crossing of the river by trains impossible. At present a box car is being used for a depot.

Southwest of here, on the same road, the Skunk river is higher than ever, and trains are piloted over the weak places in the grade only with the greatest care.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

The Floyd River Is Again Within Bounds, but the Missouri Is Still Rising.

Sioux City, Ia., March 22.—The flood situation in this territory is slightly improved.

The Floyd river, which had a considerable part of Sioux City under water last week, is again within its banks. The Big Sioux, however, is still rising and causing untold damage between Sioux City and Sioux Falls.

Other streams in this locality are about stationary. Bridges are out everywhere and little damage is left to be done even should there be another rise.

The Missouri is rising, but still remains within its banks. It is showing a tendency to gorge, but rising water has thus far washed the ice jams out soon after they formed.

ICE AN INCH THICK.

A Drop of 20 Degrees of Temperature Is Experienced in Minnesota and Through the Northwest.

St. Paul, March 22.—There was a drop of over 20 degrees in the temperature all over this section Sunday night, resulting in the freezing of ice an inch thick. Although the sun shone brightly all day Sunday, there was no thaw. This causes a better feeling. The Cannon, Minnesota, Straight and Root rivers have been rising slowly all day, but no serious damage has resulted.

Trains on all the railways were running nearly on time Sunday.

COLD WAVE IN NEBRASKA.

The Blizzard Is General Throughout the Western Portion of the State.

Omaha, Neb., March 22.—Reports received here last night from western Nebraska indicate a very severe snow storm prevalent. The blizzard extends from Schuyler, sixty miles west of here, to North Platte, in the further end of the state.

A dispatch from Bankleman last night says ten inches of snow has fallen and the wind is blowing it into great drifts. The loss of stock will be very large.

Nearly a foot of snow has fallen at Central City.

ELECTION IN ITALY.

New Chamber of Deputies Chosen in Which the Government Is Likely To Have Large Majority.

Rome, March 22.—Elections for members of the new chamber of deputies were held yesterday throughout Italy. At midnight the results in only fifty-eight districts were definitely known. The returns from these districts show the election of thirty-six ministerialists.

In Rome the opposition candidates were returned. Of these, three are republicans. Ex-Prime Minister Crispi, who was a candidate in the second district of Palermo, was elected for the thirteenth consecutive time.

It is thought that the government is likely to have a majority of 150 in the new chamber.

HE ATE A THOMAS CAT.

Raleigh, N. C., March 21.—At Durham tonight W. E. Holman, in the presence of a great crowd, ate a baked cat.

He bet on Corbett and the loser was to eat a cat.

A fine, large Thomas cat was prepared, with proper trimmings.

Holman announced that he would eat the greater part of the cat. He ate it all.

MILLER.

He Won't Tell Anybody His Other Name.

A "DIVINE HEALER" AT LITHIA SPRINGS

A Man Named Miller Apparently Cures All Manner of Diseases and Ailments and Daily Receives and Treats Scores of Patients Who Claim That He Has Relieved Them.

SOME OF HIS MOST REMARKABLE CURES

Great Excitement Prevails Throughout Duoglas and Surrounding Counties---His Strange Way of Working and the Scenes of His Operations---He Believes His Power Is Divine.

If the testimony of certain people is to be accepted, people whose veracity would not be questioned in ordinary things; if the witness of one's own eyes can be relied upon, then, certainly a very remarkable man is doing very wonderful things at this time at Lithia Springs.

But the acts which he apparently performs, the whole surroundings to his work are so unsuspicious, the manner of his acting so prejudicial to a belief in his work, that to most people it is quite as easy to distrust one's senses as to have faith in the realness of his operations.

It is fair in speaking of this man Miller—he goes by no given name—to begin by stating plainly some of the cases that he has worked upon and some of the results that have followed.

Among the ignorant the cases that could be found in the country about Lithia Springs who claimed to have received benefit from this man, would mount up probably into the thousands; among the intelligent there are naturally comparatively few.

Miller is a faith doctor, a divine healer, the possessor of supernatural powers, a talker with God, a messenger from the Almighty. Such, at least, is his claim, and it is this claim that he seeks to prove by the miracles that he says he performs—some of which are these:

There is a woman who lives not far from the depot at Lithia named Mrs. M. M. Davis. For months she has been an invalid. She has tried several doctors and has received but slight relief. At one time, a few weeks ago, she came to Atlanta and saw Dr. Whitehead. He told her husband plainly that she had consumption and would certainly not live but a few weeks. Dr. Whittley, of Douglasville, attended her also, and considered the case hopeless. She was moved about with great difficulty and could only be in one position, with a pilloy under her side. Miller has seen her twice. Sunday last she was at church for the first time in twelve months. Her cough, according to her husband's and her own testimony, is entirely gone.

Another case is one of a Mr. Watson, who is one of the prominent men of the town. Some months ago he injured one of his fingers, and it was entirely crippled. The healer touched it. Today it is strong and straight.

AN AUTHENTIC CASE.

One of the most authentic cases that could be mentioned is that of a negro, a servant of Mr. Watson. This man was injured six months ago in a sawmill, one of his arms being crushed. Physicians saved the member, but it has been almost entirely useless. Immediately before going to Miller, Dr. Garrett, a local surgeon, examined the arm. It was bent and deformed, and the power of moving it, beyond the very slightest degree, was lost. The strange man laid his hands upon the arm of the affected man. In a few minutes he bade him lift it above his head, and he did so. The healer told him to touch his face, and then, for the first time in six months, his hand was at his bidding.

Dr. Garrett examined the man again, and now he found the arm strong, well and like its mate.

Of the many visitors at Lithia, several are under his treatment. One of these is Mrs. Blake. For some time she has worn glasses for the weakness of vision. The healer treated her, and she has discarded her glasses and, in spite of a strain put upon her eyes that was probably more than usual, the weakness has apparently entirely disappeared.

Another case was of a lady in the place who sprained her ankle by a fall from her bicycle. She was unable to stand and looked forward to a siege of sickness, to weeks in bed and perhaps months on crutches—painful, weary days and restless nights. The faith doctor was called. Behold! She walks without difficulty or pain.

These are a few cases of many that were both desperate and severe. All sorts of diseases and ailments, all kinds of troubles and pains, the afflicted, the maimed, the halt, the almost blind—these are all brought to him indiscriminately and impartially. According to his and the patient's testimony, they are relieved, cured or taken away.

These cases are here told about before the man is described or the scene of his work spoken of, because they take away, it is believed, the possibility of ridicule or carelessness in thinking of this strange individual.

A REMARKABLE INDIVIDUAL.

And a strange individual he certainly is. He has one credential—his work; one claim to public attention—the deed he does; one right to hold the thoughts and notice of men—he power which he claims, and apparently demonstrates that he has, the power to heal.

For beyond this there is not an iota of the usual attributes of the peculiar, none of the glitter or spangles of the magician, none of the wierdness, the delusion of the wizard about him.

There is even a lack of the ordinary features that one would expect to see about the man. The long hair, the clothes, the strange appearance, or even the unusual expression—these are lacking. The absence of them makes the scene decidedly unlike what one would expect who has pictured it to himself.

At Lithia he does his work in a large room over a store. The apartment was apparently a hall, but the evidences of its having been turned into a storeroom are present. Old truck is distributed about. In one corner the healer sits at a desk that was probably part of the property that was left for storage, and with his hat on, with a Bible in his hand, he sits and the crowd gathers about him. White and black, rich and poor, ignorant and intelligent, they form a strangely earnest assemblage with but one bond between them, and that their infirmity, the sickness that like sorrow makes the whole world kin.

Miller himself is rather a stout man, with black hair and mustache, with black clothes, conventional in every detail, and like every other man one would meet in moving about town or country.

His history is veiled in mystery. He is from Germany, but exactly where he was born or lived he will not tell. His peculiar ideas prevent his looking backward and it is only by piecemeal that his history can to any extent be found out.

To a little Georgia town, some ten years ago, this German came. He was, as far as English is conceived, very illiterate, but he had some knowledge of botany of the more homely sort, and this he put to profitable use by starting of a drug stroe.

HIS PHARMACY.

Evidently his pharmacy was not of the ordinary type, but rather a place where remedies were concocted and dispensed to sufferers who applied to him for them for the more common complaints. Here the rural sage lived and worked cures that, one may gather from his conversation, were due not only to the medicine he made, but also to the power he possessed that, although born in him, was at this time only beginning to appear.

It was undeveloped and to a large extent unrealized, but he appreciated that there was something about him that was different from other people, and he began to wonder what it was.

In the meantime he studied the Bible, his one book, his single inspiration, his only source of power and strength, as he believes. To state his faith as clearly as it is possible is to say that he believes implicitly in the revealed word and in doing so accepts as literal all statements about the power of faith and the ability to heal which would be conveyed to the believer.

Beyond this he has no doubt that he talks to God literally and positively; that he sees with supernatural vision not only the sights on earth, but some of those that are above and below it.

As to the human body, he says very positively that he sees the various organs of the body and their degrees of healthfulness and disease and he also possesses the ability not only to control their condition, but movements and temperature.

To state this coldly can only have one effect, but when one hears the man who makes such exorbitant claims state them, the only feeling is that back of it all is, at least, the unquestionable sincerity of the one who utters them, and the conviction is almost present that this strange, uncouth man holds in his possession some extraordinary power he does not know in the least how to define.

For putting it on the lowest scale, some ability that this man has is not to be overlooked. It is easy to call it by a dozen names, to say there is an element of mesmerism in it, to claim it has something of that power that, in a dozen different centuries, has presented itself in a dozen different ways. But this in nowise disposes of the question. This man has had a remarkable effect upon a number of people, people whose witness we have not alone to trust to, but who were at the time under the inspection of others, and people who were by reason of their profession or education not easily to be fooled.

At any rate, to go back to the story of his life, this half-way doctor heard of the other faith healer, Schlatter, and suddenly he claims, one night after he had been working over his herbs and mixtures and after his Bible had been perused and studied, he realized that something strange was happening. An indescribable sensation was taking possession of him, then in a way he will not tell of, the command came.

He questioned it. He asked his God what it meant for him to do. Was it really to throw away his medicine and go out into the world healing bodies and saving souls?

The response came. Even at this time he believed he talked to God, not as he does now, but with a lesser degree. He illustrates it by one learning a language. His knowledge at this time of the heavenly tongue was as is a child's is of an earthly one.

And now the change was made. He threw his drugs away. He gave away his clothes. He kept neither cloak nor script. He went from dor to door.

Real or unreal, powerful or weak, sane or maniac, he went, as his Master went, almost nineteen hundred years ago, out into the world to bring it back to God. One of the disciples of this Master he claims to be, and he seeks the reward that is heavenly for, at least, whatever may be said about him, the acquisition that money is prompting him to follow the course he is following cannot be brought against him.

DOES NOT TAKE PAY.

He will not ask for pay, and it is seldom volunteered. One afternoon after working over some hundred cases he was given the total sum of 20 cents.

These clinics, if such they may be called, are in the room, which has been mentioned, over a store. In this he meets those who seek his aid. Only when the patient cannot move will he go to his home, all others must come upon a positively equal footing, and sit opposite to him.

Here the country folk gather with all conceivable ailment and injuries and one by one he heals them.

He simply looks, as a rule, at the man or woman before him and then asking possibly a single question, turns his eyes away and gazes into space. After nearly a minute his mind comes suddenly back to him and his invariable declaration is, in a decidedly German accent:

"Now, you are all right," and in a very large majority of cases the patient agrees with him. If not, however, the healer tries again and the process is gone through with once more.

In this gazing which has been spoken of he claims not only to look into the interior of the body of his patient, but also to speak with "the one," as he expresses it, "who made the disease and who may take it away."

There is nothing about the whole operation or the surroundings, or the man, that adds to the spirit of his work or tends to peculiar greatness, nothing to attract the wise or the simple, for as has been said, he has one credential—his works, and by these he wishes only to be known.

To consider critically one of his cases: There is a lad of nine years, Lucas Hartman, who had been born paralyzed, and who could never move one side of his body to any extent. All the physical signs of his condition were evident, the exaggerated reflexes in some places, the absence of them in others. This boy was brought to the healer and one treatment was given, and the boy for the first time in his life touched the floor with his left hand. An examination of the boy now shows that all the signs that marked the disease before are now present, but the boy in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, gained new powers or, at least, realized old ones which he never before realized he possessed.

HOLDING MEN'S ATTENTION.

In all, Miller presents the picture of a man who is holding the attention of men by actions that, at least, seem supernatural. Nothing like hypocrisy or any other similar charges can be brought against him.

Personally he is conceited, and his simplicity is rather of an insane nature than a childish one, as he claims it to be.

It would, in fact, be easy to speak of him as a religious monomaniac, but so many have had that said about them who have proved, as far as such things can be proved, that it is untrue, that one hesitates to do so.

That he is doing good in either healing disease or dispelling delusions, that he has followers among not only the ignorant, but the intelligent, cannot be doubted, that he is worthy of attention and study can certainly not be gainsaid.

ACHESON.

LAUNDRY SCHOOLS.

Laundry classes, at which little girls are taught how to wash and iron, are now established in connection with board schools in London, and are reported by the school management committees to have proved thoroughly satisfactory this year—their first.

The classes have been attended during the past twelve months by 12,262 would-be laundresses. There are seventy-one permanent school laundry rooms and others are building. Each room accommodates fourteen children and is fitted with desks and seats, fourteen washtubs and ironing tables, a copper and a sink. Two ladies, Miss Lord and Miss Jones, superintend the whole work.

More teachers are needed and a number are being trained at present. The salaries of the superintendents run from $750 to $1,000 per year.

The Every Saturday Club has issued invitations to a reception in honor of Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart at the residence of Mrs. W. Y. Raoul Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. It will be one of the most interesting events of the week. Mrs. Jonas Jackson and Mrs. Thaddeus Horton compose the committee in charge.

DROVE THE WOOD INTO HIS EAR

Bedford Is Suing for the Loss of His Hearing.

AN UNUSUAL CASE IN COURT

He Was an Employee of the Southern Furniture Company and Alleges That Negligence of Its Employees Has Damaged Him in the Sum of $3,000.

Several pieces of wood were displayed in the first division of the city court this morning by Dr. Hobbs, which he swore he had taken from the ear of Mr. J. L. Bedford, who is the plaintiff in a suit for damages which is being heard against the Southern Furniture Company.

The case, which was reached for trial this morning at 9 o'clock, is one of unusual interest. Bedford claims that he was an employee of the Southern Furniture Company and was working at his machine when he was struck by a plank which was thrown from a rip saw that was being operated by a sawyer more than thirty feet away.

The accident occurred in September, 1894. Bedford says he knew nothing of his peril until the timber struck his head with violent force. He had his back turned to the machine from which the timber was hurled with such violence. When the timbers struck Bedford the splinters were driven through the drum of his ear and a number of the pieces of wood were taken out by a surgical operation which was performed by Dr. Hobbs.

"I was standing at my machine at work," says Bedford. "There was a saw which was operated by a green hand. The saw was thirty-four feet from me. The timber was caught up by the saw, twisted, then hurled like lightning, striking my head, and some of the pieces were buried in my ear. The suffering was intense, and it was several days before all of the wood could be extracted from the inner side of my head and ear."

Bedford alleges in his petition that his hearing has been destroyed and that he has suffered excrutiating pain and will never be able to hear through the ear which received the injury from the flying timber. Bedford is represented by Attorneys Glenn, Slaton & Phillips, and Dorsey, Brewster & Howell represent the Southern Furniture Company.

The piece of timber which struck Bedford was also shown in court this morning to the jury. The case will consume several days' time, as there are quite a number of witnesses which have been summoned for both sides.

GRIFFIN RIFLES BUSY.

THEY PROPOSE TO APPROPRIATELY CELEBRATE MEMORIAL DAY.

Its Organization Has a Full Battalion of Infantry and a Fine Military Band To Present on That Day.

Griffin, Ga., March 21.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Captain A. J. Burr and Lieutenant J. M. Kimbrough, as a committee from the Griffin Rifles, working under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association, have been circulating among the business men today asking for subscriptions to aid in the better celebration of Memorial day.

It is proposed to have a full battalion of infantry and a fine military band here that day, provided sufficient funds can be raised for the necessarwy expenses. The committee met with some success and feel very much encouraged at the outlook.

No orator has yet been selected for the day, but this will be done in a few days.

Captain J. H. Stevens, of Stevens's Pottery, is spending today in Griffin on business.

Colonel F. R. Jones, of The News and Sun, went to Atlanta today to spend several days on business.

Frank Jones presented "A Yankee Drummer" to an appreciative audience last Friday night. The dancing of Miss Walton was especially fine.

Miss Corinne Nall left last night for Macon, where she will be the guest of Miss Theo Tinsley.

Mrs. H. I. Walt, of Atlanta, returned home this morning after a visit of several weeks to her relatives here.

GOL. WATTERSON IS IN ATLANTA

The Great Journalist Arrived This Morning and Is at Aragon.

SPEAKS TONIGHT ON LINCOLN

He Talks Interestingly of Newspapers and Atlantians—Was Here During the Siege and Saw Atlanta in Ashes.

Henry Watterson, journalist, author and lecturer, arrived in Atlanta this morning and is occupying a suite of rooms at the Aragon.

Mr. Watterson was seen in his rooms this morning by an Evening Constitution reporter and talked interestingly of Atlanta and many of her prominent people who are his personal friends.

He was here during the siege in '63 and edited the only war journal in this city at that time. He has seen Atlanta in ashes and he sees it today as it is, and says that it is the metropolis of the south, without a rival.

Mr. Watterson is a thorough newspaper man and can appreciate a good paper. He said this morning that the great plant of The Constitution was an evidence of the importance of the city. He says that the addition of the evening paper is another step that is taken by all the papers in the country when their morning editions are known over the country, and have established a foothold.

Henry Grady, the deceased journalist, received his first training in the profession that he afterwards made such a success in from Mr. Watterson, who was his close personal friend. Mr. Grady was for several years under him on The Louisville Courier-Journal, and it was through the assistance of Mr. Watterson that he branched out into the broader field of journalism after his apprenticeship had been served.

Mr. Watterson was asked what he thought of the modern journalism compared to that of the days when he made his debut.

"That is a question that I would hesitate to give an opinion on unless it were taken down verbatim. It is only an impression that a reporter gets in an interview. When it appears in the papers it is in quotations, and yet in the reporter's own words, and probably there is not a sentence that is identical with the one given by the person interviewed.

"There is no proofreader in the world, it matters not how intellectual he may be, that can read another man's proof. This is an impossibility."

Mr. Watterson's father was a journalist and he has been in this line of work since his boyhood days.

Tonight at the Grand Mr. Watterson will lecture on Abraham Lincoln. There is not a man in the country who is more thoroughly acquainted with the life and character of Lincoln than Mr. Watterson.

Mr. Watterson stood beside Mr. Lincoln when he made his inaugural address and was his personal friend during his presidency.

After a careful study and long researches into the life of Lincoln and from personal acquaintance and observation, the lecture will be given tonight.

NEW DENTISTS IN PLENTY.

Graduating Exercises of the Southern Medical Dental Department Comes Tomorrow.

The graduating exercises of the dental department of the Southern Medical college will be held at the Grand opera house tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

A most interesting programme has been arranged, and the closing exercises will be the best ever had by these students.

There will be about twenty new doctors turned loose tomorrow night.

All the students take a great intrest in the closing exercises, and will do all they can to make tomorrow night's programme most interesting in every particular.

THE PROGRAMME.

The following programme has been arranged:

Overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppe—Fifth Regiment band.

Prayer, Rev. A. R. Holderby, chaplain.

Report of dean, Professor S. W. Foster.

Music, "A Musical Joke," Muscat—Fifth Regiment band.

Conferring diplomas, Judge Howard Van Epps.

Music, "On Tiptoe," Hashmar—Fifth Regiment band.

Conferring certificates of proficiency, Professor W. P. Nicholson.

Music, Patrol, "Blue and Gray"—Fifth Regiment band.

Valedictory address, G. H. Foster, of Alabama.

Music, Mexican serenade, "Le Amo," Vanter Lindon and "Leila," Chambers—Fifth Regiment band.

Annual address, Hon. Albert H. Cox.

Music, medley overture, "Popular Songs of the Day," DeWitt—Fifth Regiment band.

Delivery of medals, Professor R. C. Young.

March, "La Fiesta." 2 22

The exercises will be very interesting and appropriate speeches will add to the occasion.

A RAILROAD ORDERED SOLD

Blue Ridge and Atlantic Soon To Be Placed on Block.

W. H. BLACK COMMISSIONER

Judge Newman Appoints Him To Make the Sale of the Property at Clarkesville—$40,000 Is the Upset Price.

W. H. Black was this morning appointed special commissioner by Judge Newman with power to advertise and sell the Blue Ridge and Atlantic railroad, if certain conditions which are called for in the decree of sale are not complied with within ten days.

A bill praying for a foreclosure of the mortgage which is held on the property was filed in the United States court this morning by the Central Trust Company, of New York.

In November, 1888, the Blue Ridge and Atlantic Railroad Company issued a mortgage on all of its property in favor of the Central Trust Company of New York to secure the issuance of $200,000 in bonds. By the stipulations of this mortgage the railroad company was to pay interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on these bonds and if default was made for a period of six months, the mortgage was to become operative and was to be foreclosed.

The bill filed this morning shows that demand has been made for the payment of this interest and for the principle which has been defaulted, and it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said Blue Ridge and Atlantic railroad pay into the court within ten days $327,000 with interest at 7 per cent on $9,000, from July 1, 1893, on $9,000 from January 1, 1894, and $309,000 from July 1, 1894, or the mortgage which was issued on November 13, 1888, will be foreclosed.

ROAD WILL BE SOLD.

If the order of the court is not complied with in the time mentioned W. H. Black is made special commissioner to advertise the road for sale for four successive weeks, denoting the time and place of the sale in the advertisement.

It is further ordered that the sale shall be made at the depot of the said railroad company at Clarkeville, in Habersham county, as a greater portion of the railroad is located in that county.

The order of the court directs that no bid shall be received for less than $40,000, and that as an evidence of good faith a certified check for $2,000 shall be deposited with the special commissioner at the time of the sale.

If after a lapse of twenty days the terms upon which the sale was made are not complied with by the parties making the successful bid the special commissioner is authorized to advertise the property and make another sale.

After this stipulation is made as to what disposition is to be made of the amount received from the sale of the road; how it is to divided as to attorneys' fees, receivers' certificates and other outstanding obligations.

WHERE THE ROAD IS.

The Blue Ridge and Atlantic railway is twenty-two miles in length and extends from a junction with the Southern railway, at Cornelia, in Habersham county, to Tallulah Falls, in Rabun county.

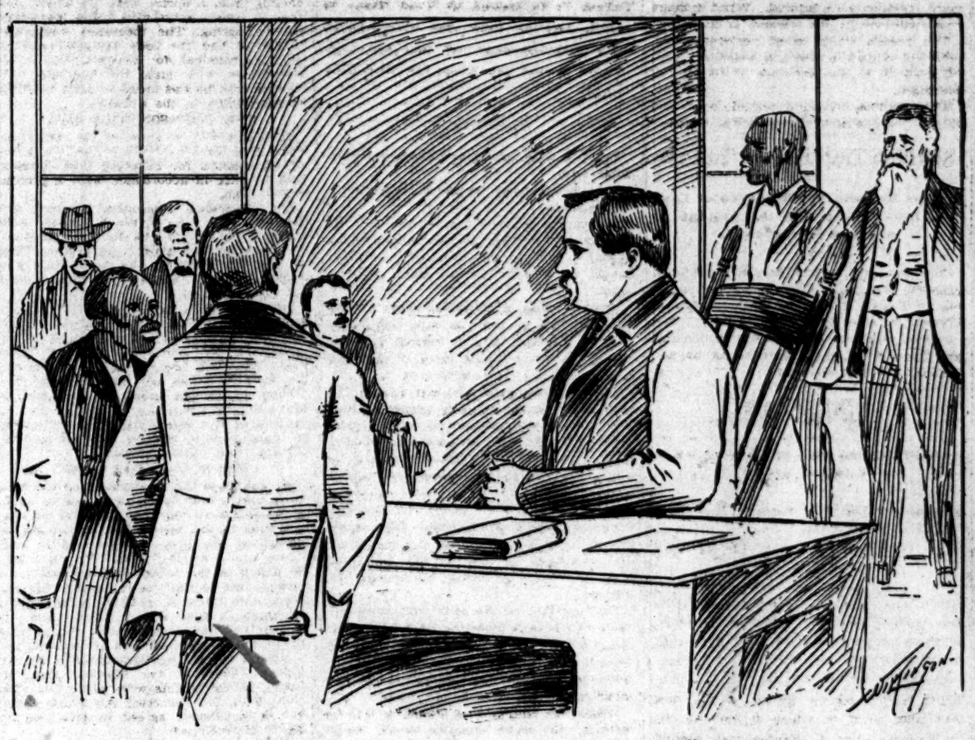
The road is at present in the hands of W. V. Laurens, as receiver, and has not been paying expenses in some time.

It is probable that the bondholders will purchase the property when it is offered for sale.

General Shelby's Retorts.

From The New York.

General Shelby and his men were in Texas when the news of the assassination of Lincoln reached them. The men were on review, and as the intelligence flashed down the line from man to man some of them foolishly cheered. Shelby rebuked them, and sitting erect on his horse, with his head bared and his hand raised on high, he said: "Boys, this is the heaviest blow yet dealt us. Lincoln's slaughter was the act of a madman." Once Shelby caught one of his troopers attempting to conceal the carcass of a freshly killed hog from which the blood had run so that it was easily visible. "What you got there?" he asked. "Been having my clothes washed," said the soldier. "You'd better get back to camp," said the general, "or your clothes will bleed to death."



THE DIVINE HEALER AND HIS DAILY AUDIENCE

CHEMIST MAKES KICK.

Mr. McCandless Says He Was Not Told That He Was Analyzing Cemetery Well Water.

KEPT IN IGNORANCE OF FACT

He Reported the Water To Be Good and the Doctors Quickly Jumped on His Report.

SAYS THE WATER IS POISONOUS

Mr. McCandless Now Intimates That His Analysis Would Have Been Different Had He Known the Source of the Water—He Speaks Out About the Important Matter.

The exclusive publication in The Evening Constitution of last Friday of many interviews with prominent physicians on the question of the purity of the Oakland cemetery well water started an interesting discussion on the subject of well water of the city, and especially that at Oakland.

There are many who contend that there is pure well water in the residence parts of the city, but very few who believe that the cemetery water is free from poison. There seems to be a general prejudice against the cemetery water, and as shown in The Evening Constitution, the leading physicians of the city declare that it is poisonous and dangerous.

The discussion resulted from the announcement that the city officials had caused to be made a chemical analysis of the well water by Mr. J. M. McCandless, the well-known chemist.

He made a report of an analysis of the water and pronounced it good water, giving a scientific report of the substance of the water. It now develops that when Mr. McCandless made the analysis of the cemetery water he did not know that it was such and he made his report on the belief that he had analyzed water from some residence well in the city. He says it was unfair to have him analyze the cemetery well water without notifying him that it was cemetery water, and he intimates that had he known the water was taken from the cemetery well his analysis would have been conducted differently and that other results might have been obtained.

Mr. McCandless was somewhat wrought up over the matter and he has something to say about the publication of the opinion of the doctors in The Evening Constitution and in the action of Mayor Collier and others in not notifying him that he was analyzing cemetery well water.

WHAT CHEMIST M'CANDLESS SAYS.

Mr. McCandless says:

"In judging the quality of a water the chemist is aware that his methods are not by any means perfect, and that the best he can do is to infer from such data as the balance and the retort yield him the general character of a water. I would also say that the water analyses I have been making for the board of health are directed principally to the detection of sewerage matter in well water. I had no information that this particular water was any other than a part of my routine work, relating to the wells in the residences of private citizens. It is my habit after making such analysis to remark at the bottom of the certificate, 'good' or 'bad' water, as the case may be, for the benefit of the inspector, who closes the well or allows it to remain open accordingly. Now, had I known the water came from the well in the cemetery I should have gone further with my analysis than I did, and should more particularly have hunted for phosphates, as a substance likely to be found in a water percolating into the well of a cemetery. Had I found them, and also nitrates in notable quantity, and known that the well was in the vicinity of a cemetery, I would not have advised its use, even though the analysis were good.

"I do not think, therefore, that I was treated fairly in being kept in absolute ignorance of the source of the water. The chemists of the English Society of Public Analysts always refuse to express an opinion about a water from the results of the analysis only, unless they are also informed of the origin of the water and the locality from which obtained.

HIS RESULTS DISCREDITED.

"Inasmuch as my results have been discredited by the publication in The Evening Constitution, I think it only just to me that Mayor Collier should now send a sample of this water to a chemist of national reputation in water analysis, and without giving him any more information than I had, ask for his opinion of the water from the result of the chemical analysis only. Chemical analysis is not infallible, but it is just as necessary as bacteriological analysis of water, and gives us even more information about a water. I do not belittle the bacteriological analysis; it is important, but not more so than the chemical.

"I know what I am talking about, for a year ago I spent three months in Philadelphia under Dr. Abbott, the famous bacteriologist, doing nothing else but bacteriological work, and there is no doubt that there should be a good bacteriological laboratory in Atlanta. Yet these physicians who express the opinion that the only proper analysis of water is by bacteriological methods would doubtless be surprised to hear such authorities as Welch, Abbott and Billings confess that they would fail oftener than succeed in isolating the germ of typhoid fever from a water known to contain it; that they would also fail much oftener than succeed even in discovering the germs of typhoid in the stools of typhoid patients."

Mr. McCandless also stated that he believed there was water in the city wells that was perfectly pure. "But," said he, "where you find it pure today, six months from now it may be very impure."

WHAT DR. M'RAE SAYS.

Dr. F. W. McRae, secretary of the board of health, was asked his opinion on the subject of the water in the Oakland cemetery wells and he declared it to be dangerous to use. He also declared that all wells in the heart of town are fatal, as there is much closet drainage that makes them dangerous. On the outskirts and in thinly settled portions of the town the danger is less, but even then the wells should be abandoned and city water used.

The sewerage, Dr. McRae claims, does not impregnate the wells; on the contrary, it protects them; but it is the closet drains, which often break or leak, thereby charging the water with germs that are deadly in their poisons. He thinks the water at Oakland even more dangerous than elsewhere in the city.

Save your money and place it with the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company. Interest will be allowed on all deposits remaining over three months.

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THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Evening Constitution Local Department Telephone 709

WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - - - $4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them BY THE WEEK. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of $4.00 per year, $2.00 for six months, $1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

PERSONS
Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

Growing Every Day!

DURING the past week the daily sales of The Evening Constitution in the city of Atlanta alone have INCREASED over the corresponding day of the previous week as follows:

531 Monday
1565 Tuesday
3504 Wednesday
2676 Thursday
1620 Friday
2255 Saturday

And out of town as follows

225.....Monday
850.....Tuesday
4000.....Wednesday
950.....Thursday
950.....Friday
1275.....Saturday

Don't Miss It!

ATLANTA, GA., March 22, 1897.

VACCINATING TRAMPS.

The city of New York has adopted the unique precedent of vaccinating tramps. On Friday of last week some 200 or more of these street arabs were seized by the health authorities and forced to undergo the operation. Within the next few weeks, unless present calculations fail, every tramp within the city limits will be rendered proof against smallpox.

Although the idea of vaccinating tramps is calculated to provoke mirth it is nevertheless a good one and owes its existence to wise sanitary precautions. In every large city like New York there are multitudes of idle loungers whose chief business it is to disseminate germs. On account of the wretched poverty in which they live huddled together like dumb brutes, and the utter want of decency which marks their personal attire, they not only contract the first disease that comes along, but what is far worse, they extend the area of its ravages. In roaming about the streets, therefore, in search of alms or plunder, as the case may be, tramps are simply conveyors of disease germs and the action of the New York authorities in having such characters vaccinated is both sensible and timely.

Since poverty and filth in our large cities cannot be entirely overcome, even under the most efficient sanitary conditions, it is ofttimes necessary to resort to methods like the one adopted in New York as a protection to the community. Although such methods interfere to some extent with personal freedom, they are amply justified by the protection which they afford. As New York has led the way in taking this wise precaution it is likely that other communities will follow her example and begin at once to inoculate their tramps with virus.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

One of the greatest problems with which the government is now confronted is the one of controlling the waters of the lower Mississippi river.

On account of the heavy rains which have fallen throughout the Mississippi valley during the last few weeks the river has not only risen above its high water mark, but in many localities has overflowed its banks, entailing destruction upon both life and property.

Recent dispatches convey the information that whole towns along the river's course have been swept by the invading floods and that hundreds of families have been deprived of food and shelter. The situation is a most distressing one, and the federal government should lose no time in looking into the matter. While the problem of controlling the great father of waters is not an easy one to solve, still, in view of the havoc which its overflowing current has wrought in times past, there should be a speedy and thorough investigation of the channel, especially toward the south, where the greatest danger is to be dreaded.

THE CUBAN CAUSE.

With the approach of the rainy season the Cuban cause strengthens.

The Spanish government, distressed with debt and encumbered with constant reverses in Cuba and in the Philippines, has about reached the limit of its capacity to put down its rebellious subjects, and the insurgents are making headway both in the Philippines and in Cuba.

The insurgents, emboldened by recent successes and the failure of the Spaniards to check them, are gradually concentrating around Havana, and for the second time Guanabacoa—almost in sight of Havana—has been attacked by them.

With the news of the advance of the insurgents comes the report that the Spanish government is contemplating the recall of Weyler and about 25,000 of the Spanish troops now doing duty on the island.

Internal dissensions have arisen at home, and instead of being able to send out more troops to quell the disturbances in its provinces, the Madrid government finds itself short in the number needed to insure peace at home.

Altogether the situation grows interesting, and since the insurgents are quite at ease during the prevalence of the wet season, and the imported army are proportionately disturbed, we may look for lively developments during the next few months.

You Can Send Letters to Cubans.

To send a letter to Cuba it is no longer necessary to rely upon the United States government's post facilities. A 5-cent stamp of the Cuban republic will take a letter to many parts of the island much more quickly.

For some months the Cuban junta in New York have had their own service for the carrying of letters and orders between General Palma and President Cisneros's government.

During the last fortnight the service has been extended and improved so that it is now open to the general letter-writing public. One room at the junta's offices at No. 56 New street, New York, is given over to the postoffice. One of General Palma's secretaries has charge of it. Although the operation of the Cuban postoffice is necessarily secret, its usefulness has been appreciated by business houses in this and other southern cities. More than 200 letters per week travel from New York to the island under the protection of a 5-centavo Cuban stamp.

The workings of the new system, so far as they can be made public, were last week explained to a reporter. According to the Cuban constitution the entire postoffice system is under the charge of the secretary of the interior. Savero Pina holds that office at the present time.

Regular every ten days a messenger, who is one of the employees of the department, leaves New York. Exactly how he goes is a mystery, but he does not wait for an expedition or for the departure of any ship which has been specially chartered by the Cubans.

It is generally supposed that he is a passenger incognito on some tramp steamer bound for some of the smaller ports in eastern Cuba. The inside of his coat is strangely and wonderfully made. In it there are perhaps a dozen pockets. In each of these he puts a wallet filled with mail. When the steamer lands he makes his way to some suburb of the town. There one of the postal couriers is waiting for him.

So completely is the eastern part of Cuba in the hands of the insurgents that in the majority of cases the couriers come up boldly to within three miles of the town. They make no attempt at concealment. On their wiry little Cuban ponies they wait the arrival of the messenger from New York without the slightest fear of molestation from the Spaniards, who, in that section of the country never venture outside of the town.

The courier hands back to the messenger the United States mail and he slips quietly back with it to the steamer again. He either returns by that steamer or else is transferred to some other vessel just leaving Cuba for this country.

Meanwhile the New York mail has been safely stowed away in the saddle bags under the high pommel of the courier's saddle. He rides to the nearest prefectura, where he delivers it to a relay, who carries it further on its way to its destination.

The prefecturas are the homes of the district governors appointed by President Cisneros. Here all the civil business of the Cuban republic is transacted.

The prefecturas are also the postoffices of Cuba. All mail going from one place to the other or from Cuba to the United States is received and sorted there. The system of postmarks and private mail boxes is as perfect as in any well-regulated postoffice in the United States. In many cases postage stamps are not purchased with money, as there is very little in circulation in the country. It is not at all unusual for some sugar planter in the interior to purchase several dollars' worth of stamps with cartridges or yams for the soldiers.

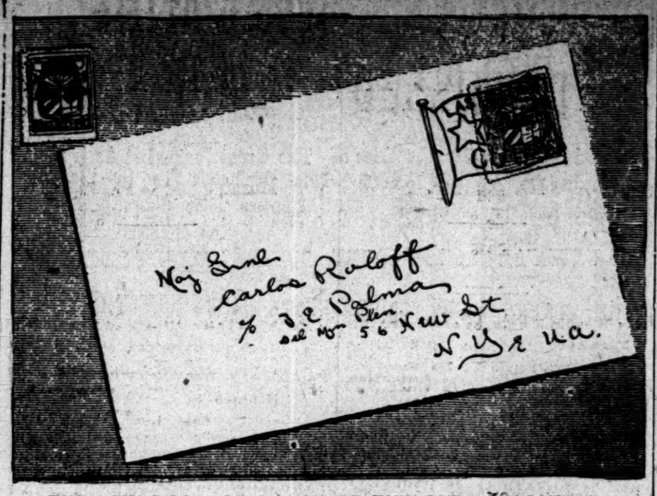
The Cubans say that by a complete chain of relays a letter can now be carried from one end of the island to the other in spite of trochas and fortines. The rate for domestic postage, that is, from one Cuban town to another, is 2 cents an ounce, while between New York and the island it is the same as the Spanish rate prescribed by the postal union, 5 cents for each half-ounce.

In order not to conflict with the United States postal laws, if you wish to send a letter to Cuba, address it and stamp it with Cuban postage stamps, at the rate of 5 cents for every half ounce. Then inclose letter and envelope in another envelope addressed to the Cuban delegation, No. 56 New street. Put a 5-cent United States stamp on this letter, so that this government will receive as much as if it went by the ordinary Spanish-American international system.

Where All Agree.

From The Buffalo Express.

Even in the most hostile quarters there has ever been this just and honest recognition of the grace, tact and true womanliness of Mrs. Cleveland. The admiration and good wishes of the whole country go with her to her new home, and nowhere are they more sincere than in Buffalo.



THE NEW POSTAGE STAMP OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

STORIES OF LIFE FROM THE CAPITOL.

"I was born and brought up in old Franklin county," remarked Colonel Allen D. Candler reminiscently, "and my father was a very strict Presbyterian in his belief. When I was nearly grown up there came a young man to visit us who had been attending Mercer university at Penfield, and he was filled with an enthusiasm that was infectious. He told what he intended doing. He was going west and enter life as a teacher and some day he would be president of some big college. He dilated on the advantages of college training to such an extent that I was caught with the idea.

"After he was gone my father asked me what I thought of doing and I replied that I believed I would go to college. He deprecated the idea and advised me to study in his office and begin to make a man of myself. He cited instances of great men who had made a name for themselves without an education and called attention to the failures of others who had had every advantage.

A PLUCKY YOUTH.

"But I was not to be deterred from the undertaking and when I told him that I had determined to go to Penfield he fairly flew into a rage, for the Presbyterians of that day and time did not regard the Baptist faith as very conducive to enlightenment.

"However, I had saved up a few dollars and going to an old friend of my father's, I proposed to borrow about $100—enough to take me through the first year. The old man asked me what sort of security I could furnish and if my father would go on the note, and I told him that I did not think my father would, but another old friend would, and started out to secure his signature.

"The snow was on the ground and when I had reached the gate the old man called to me and told me to come back. He said that he knew if I was ever able I would pay him back and that if I was never able he could afford to lose it. I took that money and entered Penfield. That was several years before the war. After the first year I taught school in Gainesville one year and made over $1,000, which carried me through until I graduated.

"But the best piece of advice I ever had was from an old fellow with whom I spent the night on one occasion. He knew my people and talked with me seriously about my future aims. On parting he remarked: "'Young man, I am glad you stopped with me. I am getting old now and will probably never see you any more. Let me give you this piece of advice: Don't be too —— —— lazy to think for yourself!' "

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A VETERAN AT TWENTY-ONE.

"I have always had the most profound respect for the self-made man," remarked Colonel William A. Wright, as he stumped along with his crutch on his way to his office in the comptroller general's department at the capitol.

"My father was a man in comfortable circumstances at the breaking out of the war and had a good practice besides. I entered the service of the confederate government at the age of seventeen and when the war ended I was a one-legged veteran of twenty-one years. Our property had shared in the common fate of all, but fortunately my father had purchased a small place near the city of Augusta just before the war, where he had thought to indulge his fondness for horticulture by planting fruit trees.

"He had set out an orchard of peach trees and they were in full bearing in the summer of 1865, after the surrender. I went out there and with an old army wagon that we had held on to and a pair of old broken down government mules that had been condemned I went into the marketing business.

BETWEEN FRIEND AND FOE.

"There was a United States army barracks there at Augusta and a lot of troops were stationed there, and with the aid of a negro man I began peddling peaches. We hauled wagon load after wagon load of the luscious fruit to those soldiers in the garrison that summer, and that is how I earned my first money after the war.

"I was young and without an education, but the next year I went to farming, and coming out measurably successful, I purchased a place in my old home county, Jefferson, where I moved and continued making cotton until the price went down to 10 cents, when I sold out and came here. I know all about the struggles and trials of a man without a start and that is why I sympathize so strongly with a self-made man.

"If a fellow hasn't got it in him you can't make a man out of him, but if he is made out of the right sort of stuff no manner of adverse circumstances can prevent him from winning his way in the world. It is all in the man and not in his advantages in life, and I honor the fellow who can rise superior to his fortunes and make his way in the world in the face of fate regardless of every obstacle that may be thrown in his way."

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A TRULY PHILOSOPHIC VIEW.

"When I came out of college," remarked the cultured state school commissioner, Professor G. R. Glenn, "it was my ambition to build up a great female college. I went to Columbus and began on a modest scale and my success was most gratifying from the very start. I had a large attendance of pupils from all over the state and was doing exceedingly well.

"One cold night in December, 1884, fire was discovered in the building and the department having been at a fire on the night before and having put the hose up wet, it was frozen and before water could be thrown on the building it was a heap of smoldering ruins.

"I saved about $10,000 out of the wreck and went to Macon to accept a position offered me at Wesleyan Female college. In 1887 the boom began and in 1888 I invested my little pile in the stock of the Macon Construction Company. One morning I awoke and found that it had all been swept away in the disaster that overtook that organization.

"I was not alone in misfortune there, for a number of my best friends suffered likewise and some of them never rallied, but either died or went to the dogs. But I told my wife that I had become convinced that the Lord never intended that I should make money that way and I was determined to submit to any fate that might befall me.

COURAGE OF A CHRISTIAN.

"Since that time I have ceased to fret or worry over any turn of the wheel of fortune. I have resolved to do my duty in whatever sphere of action I may be placed and after that is done I leave the rest to God.

"It is worse than folly to murmur or repine. All that we can carry away with us is a clean, pure soul fit for the Maker and ready for such reward as He, in His divine wisdom, may see fit to extend to those who hold out faithful.

"When the great Astor died somebody asked: 'What did he leave? How much did he leave?' Then some wag replied: 'Why, he left it all.' That is a sad comment on life when a man leaves all behind him. I never feel any dread about the common things of this life. What I am most concerned for is the doing of the work which the Master intended that I should do and the final salvation of the soul when earthly things are at an end."

FOLSOM.

WHAT IT COSTS TO MAKE A NEW PUGILISTIC CHAMPION.

In round numbers the total expenditure of money in the United States brought about by the championship fight between James Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons, at Carson City, Nev., last Wednesday, was $2,700,000, appropriated, according to careful estimates, as follows:

Paid to telegraph companies for ticker and special wire service, newspaper and private dispatches,. $1,300,000	
Railroad fares, sleeping car service and minor expenditures incidental to the travel....	700,000
Admission to arena, average cost $20..	80,000
Commissions of pool-sellers	70,000
Privileges at arena.....	10,000
Cost of arena.....	10,000
Extra cost to newspapers to furnish news, aside from telegraph tolls....	300,000
Expenditures at hotels, saloons, billiard rooms and places of amusements en route and in Carson City.	200,000
Profits of pawnbrokers in commissions and unredeemed pledges.....	30,000
Total..	$2,700,000

These estimates, so far as the traveling and incidental expenses go, are based on the reported attendance of 5,000 strangers in the Nevada town, an odd assemblage of people, which has been aptly termed a national convention of gamblers. The bulk of the remainder was spent by the delegates' constituents who stayed at home. No account is made of the vast sums of money bet and lost and many other items which might rightly be included in expenditures.

All things considered, the estimates are low, but the sum is large enough to furnish food for interesting and shaming reflection. Think of it! $2,700,000 spent by the American people to see and hear about a brutal fight to the finish between two human beings! $2,700,000 squandered, with no laudable purpose in view!

The fight lasted just fifty-three and a half minutes, including all intermissions. That means that it cost the people of the United States $50,467.29 a minute.

There are 90,000 unemployed men in New York at the present time who are willing to work.

The money spent on this fight would give each one of them employment for a month at $1 a day.

It would buy each one of them three $10 suits of clothes.

It would give each one of their families $1 worth of food a day for a month.

It would keep 900,000 families, twice the entire population of Greater New York, in fuel for a month at $3 a family.

It would pay the house rent for 270,000 families for a month at $10 each.

It would pay the gas bills of 1,350,000 families for a month at $2.

Reckoning six persons to a family, it would pay the total gas bills of the states of New York and Minnesota at the same rate.

The money spent on that fifty-three and a half minutes' fight would found and endow a great university. It would establish a half dozen great hospitals.

It would found and maintain twenty-seven influential metropolitan churches. It would build and endow as great an art gallery as any in the country. It would build fifty theaters or establish a great public park. It would capitalize nine banks like the Second National of New York city.

But there is no need of continuing. The fact is that $2,700,000 would do any number of good things, none of which, unfortunately, this particular $2,700,000 did.

Constitutional Amendments.

MY OLD CLAY PIPE.

What a comforting thing is an old clay pipe,
Especially when it is good and ripe,
With a joint of young cane for a nice cool stem,
To a fanciful man 'tis a priceless gem!

There's no rubbing it out that a man can do
About twice as much work and 'tis also true
That his fancies will be of a higher type
If you leave him alone with his old clay pipe.

For I'll tell you the truth, and 'tis not a joke,
There are millions of thoughts in the blue ringed smoke,
And the ranker the pipe is, the more divine
Are the beautiful objects that fall in line.

There is wit, there is wisdom, there's love and lore
Intermixed with the smoke and the wheezy snore
Of the jolly old pipe that has served its time
As a faithful inspirer of prose and rhyme.

All the ladies abhor it, I know full well,
And the book agents scarcely can stand its smell;
But the fair ones can readily leave the room,
And the book agents surely deserve their doom!

Let me have that consoler when days are dark
And my thoughts will soar merrily as the lark,
Though I'm hard up for money and clean dead broke,
I'll forget all my sorrows and smoke, and smoke!

Montgomery M. Folsom.

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A WORK OF LOVE.

Since I wrote the article which appeared in this column some days ago concerning the marking of the graves of the confederate dead who sleep in the cemetery at Marietta, I have been informed by Mrs. R. T. Nesbitt, president of the Ladies' Memorial Association at Marietta, that they have received very substantial encouragement in the work. A lady whose husband commanded a Louisiana regiment in the battles around Marietta and Kennesaw was attracted by the article and has written that she will be glad to contribute to the work of love.

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There are 1,800 soldiers sleeping beneath those lowly mounds whose graves will be marked by suitable headstones with the material now in hand, which has been acquired by those devoted women, but there are 1,200 more to be cared for and the ladies are determined not to rest from their labors until the work is complete. Theirs is a very laudable undertaking and they deserve all the encouragement that can be given them in the task of caring for the graves of those who fought and fell in that sacred cause. Memorial day is not far distant and every town and city in the south will devote that day to the memory of our fallen heroes.

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While strewing flowers over their graves they should resolve to see that their last resting places are so marked that they will not be lost sight of by the encroachment of time and the mutations of the seasons. Their memory should be perpetuated so long as there remains a loyal heart in the country for whose cause they gave their lives. The years creep slowly by and men come and go and are forgotten. But if we are true to our better instincts our children and our children's children will be taught to revere the names of those brave men, so many of whom are filling unnamed graves.

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As the country recuperates from the disasters of the war and the long train of trials and hardships that followed in its bloody wake, people can afford to contribute more to such memorials and the day will come when many a noble tribute will be paid to the heroism of those who died for Dixie. It is right and proper that not a single name be lost from the roll now while there are living witnesses to testify to the spots that contain their ashes. By and by it will be hard to tell where they are buried as all who know will have joined them in the great beyond. Now is the time to point them out and mark them properly so that there may be no mistake.

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The noble and generous example set by President McHarg will be emulated by others and many whose attention has not been called to the condition of those neglected graves will be glad to come forward and assist in the good work. The southerners are essentially a chivalrous people and they cherish the memory of those whose deeds have rendered the name of the south illustrious in song and story. The work will not be a burden upon any one, but will rather be a pleasant task to those who are in a position to contribute to a cause so deserving. The ladies of Marietta are to be commended for their zeal and fidelity.

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It takes a band of noble women to carry forward such an enterprise anyhow, for men are too busied with the cares of every day life in these days when competition is so fierce to be able to devote much time to such things. It is easier for them to go down in their pockets and pull out the money necessary to forward such work than to stop to see that it is done properly. But the women of the south have never been found wanting in any sort of emergency and especially when it comes to see that the glory of the south is perpetuated in the hearts and minds of their sons.

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Their gentle hands have raised many noble monuments to the memory of those brave men and they will raise many more. The most beautiful of all the beautiful traits of character apparent in the make up of the southern women is their patriotism. That is the secret of the courage displayed by the southern soldiers in every war in which they have ever been engaged. They were taught devotion to duty and fidelity to country at their mother's knees, and such lessons sink deep into the souls of men and bear fruit after many days. Theirs is a zeal that is unquenchable and an ardor that never grows cold.

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I trust that the ladies of the memorial association of Marietta may receive many more substantial contributions to the fund which they are accumulating for that great and noble purpose. They deserve to succeed and will succeed and the task should be made as light for them as possible because it is something in which we are all concerned, and is not only for today, but for all time to come. Those who contribute to the fund will never have cause to regret it.

M. M. F.

Nansen Is "Naunsen."

It was only natural, remarks a London exchange, that there should be a question as to how Dr. Nansen's name ought to be pronounced by Englishmen. Before the coming of the explorer he was "Nansen" crisply, and as the spelling of the word suggests, but those who have heard the doctor pronounce his own name find that it becomes "Naunsen," with a rounded emphasis upon the first syllable. Dr. Nansen also does not rhyme "Fram" with "jam," but pronounces the name of his ship "Fraum." Perhaps it is better for those who are not Norwegian scholars to avoid the accusation of affectation by not attempting to mimic the gentle accents of the explorer.

SHE CARRIED EVERYTHING
THE STORY OF A MOVE

Peachtree street and Ponce de Leon avenue were treated to a scene a few days ago that was, to say the very least, unusual.

The dignified street and the handsome avenue have seen queer sights in their day, but none quite as strange as this one.

It rivaled in attractive powers the most pretentious parades of the exposition; it equaled in interest the most famous troops that journeyed from afar to see the glory of the late show, and this cynosure of all eyes was composed not of many regiments or battalions, but of one carriage containing one negress.

To be sure, the negress was more or less invisible, and even the carriage was not seen to the best advantage, but what was lacking in detail was made up in the tout ensemble.

But to tell the story one must begin back some little time before the historic procession began.

It appears that a certain lady who lives out on Ponce de Leon avenue has among her possessions a very handsome victoria, and with all pardonable pride she finds not only a certain delight in riding in the luxurious vehicle, but also in seeing it. It may be mentioned that, under certain circumstances, she has seen it once too often.

The possessor of this victoria exercises the vehicle and the horses chiefly in getting to a certain suburb in north Atlanta, where members of her family live and where she is wont to take her young son and make frequent sojourns.

It happened, however, recently, that on one of these trips, when the whole family was safely deposited in the suburban home and the victoria was deposited in the barn, a very discomforting and disarranging circumstance occurred.

The houses in this out of town village are not so near together, but they are about ten thousand times too near—to a mother in one with her son when a child in the next has the mumps.

To be sure, it is with difficulty that one can shout across from one house to another, but who can tell of the ability of mumps microbes to travel any distance with any speed? At any rate, this particular place, if it had possessed a dozen times the number of spacious acres that

THE OUTWARD TRIP.

it did, would not be big enough for one child with the mumps and this certain mother with her child without them.

A quick exodus was arranged and carried out, and the victoria was pressed into service and was ready to leave the scene in a space of time that would have rivaled the record of fire wagons.

The trip to town was made with rather unreasonable speed, and the boy whose peril had caused the sudden departure was finally landed in the crowded city, as found on Ponce de Leon avenue, where if the mumps microbes exist they are not at present acting so openly and defiantly.

After this first step was taken a new problem, or rather a new phase of the same problem, presented itself. The complete earthly belongings of the boy had been left at the suburban home, and it took the young gentleman, in his own unaffected way, just about one minute to make the others understand that the presence of his wardrobe and his toys were necessary to the peace and quiet of the household.

There was but one thing to do—send for them. There was but one thing to send—the victoria.

Accordingly the first trip that helped to emphasize the second was begun, and the portion of the retinue that was sent in charge of the expedition of recovery consisted of a large negro nurse and a very dignified driver.

The latter sat on the box; the former, in all the glory of spotless apron and cap, sat in the victoria, with evident appreciation of the state in which she rode.

The trip there was uneventful. It was not until the destination was reached that the real difficulties presented themselves.

Like Balaklava, some one had blundered. Whether the mistress had really told the maid to bring home "all" the child's belongings, or whether the maid merely misunderstood her to say so, cannot be discussed. Sufficient it is to say that the maid had a very well developed and decided idea of bringing "all" the baby's belongings; and be it said to the negress' determination, she did bring home each and every piece of the baby's tangible possessions.

LOADING UP.

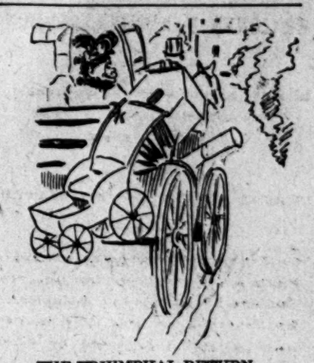
To plunge at once into the worst and face the terror of the situation, let some idea of the baby's property be given.

The principal articles were one baby carriage, one small trunk, eight blankets, one bath tub, one dollhouse, three dolls, one high chair, one low chair and one overgrown bag. These were moved. The negress did not surrender an iota of it. No argument on the part of the driver, who had the good of the once victoria—now moving van—at heart could make her surrender so much as a hair of the doll.

The driver might have to walk; she herself might even have to make room, but everything, as per instructions, was going to be moved.

Be it repeated, they were moved. The tub was placed on the box; the trunk was made a footstool for the driver; the blankets and the dolls were unevenly divided between them, and the nurse took the contract of seeing that the dollhouse, that a dog might have envied as a home, was kept on the front seat, and see to the safety of the chairs. Everything was arranged for but the baby carriage, and in that the driver confidently believed he had scored a triumph. No conceivable square inch of space in the vehicle was disengaged—this certainly must be left in the mumps-stricken district.

But was the nurse phased? Not she. Did she give in, beaten and a failure? Nay. She showed in that instant the superiority of mind above the lesser difficulties of life.



THE TRIUMPHAL RETURN.

She simply procured a rope, lashed the baby carriage handle to the end of the victoria, saw the wheels were running easily and bade the procession move.

It moved. Down into the town, down through the lesser streets into Peachtree.

Victoria, horses, driver, bathtub and trunk.

Negress, dollhouse, dolls and blankets.

And the third division following after the other two, consisting simply of a second carriage, that was sufficient in itself.

Need the effect be described? Need the attention that was caused be mentioned? The disgust of the driver, the grim determination of the nurse, the surprise of the passers by—these things can be too easily pictured.

Only one thing shall be told. The mother in question had been enthused with the impatience of the child, and ever and anon she would go to the door and look for the returning vehicle. As has been said, she looked once too often.

The procession lacked the same amount of pleasure to her that it gave to others. Something of the luster of the victoria actually and theoretically disappeared.

But if it lacked delight to her, to the child who gazed upon its worldly store the scene had the effect that few others could have. The impatience disappeared and in the end it all simply amounted to the avoiding of both the mumps and fretfulness.

ACHESON.

AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Allen Fort, of Americus, was at the Kimball over Sunday. He is a frequent visitor to Atlanta, being a member of the state railroad commission.

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J. S. Doyle, of Knoxville, is at the Kimball. Mr. Doyle is a member of a large wholesale shoe firm and is here on business connected with his house.

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W. F. Bradbury, of Chattanooga, arrived in the city last night and will be at the Kimball for several days.

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C. M. Bullitt, of Louisville, a popular traveling man, is at the Kimball today in the interest of a Louisville firm.

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Mr. Harry Young, the well-known and popular young insurance man, has returned to Atlanta from a social and business trip to Louisville.

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J. B. Hogan and Miss Carrington, of the Fast Mail company, are staying at the Kimball during the engagement of that company in Atlanta.

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Mr. Eugene E. Jones, receiver of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad, is at the Aragon today. Mr. Jones came down on business connected with the suit of Carter & Rogan to recover a judgment of $20,000 against the road.

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Prentice Huff, of Macon, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Huff is one of the most popular young society men of Macon and has many friends in Atlanta.

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Mr. William P. Rutland left last night for Nashville after spending the day very pleasantly in Atlanta as the guest of Mrs. Thomas B. Neal at the Aragon.

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C. B. King, of Dalton, reached the city last night and is a guest of the Marion hotel.

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Mr. Thomas J. Felder, of Americus, is at the Aragon. Mr. Felder arrived last night on a business visit to Atlanta.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Coleman, of Cleveland, O., are spending a few days at the Aragon on a trip through the south.

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F. C. Whitner, a prominent South Carolinian, is at the Kimball today.

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Mr. T. E. Ryals, a well known resident of Macon, is in the city today, a guest of the Kimball house.

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Mr. J. B. Pyron returned to the city Sunday night after a successful trip through the state in the interest of a large Cincinnati firm which he represents. Mr. Pyron is one of the best known and most popular salesmen in the south. He has been traveling this territory for fourteen years and of recent years has made his southern headquarters in Atlanta.

A DIFFERENCE.

I guess my pa was orful bad afore he grew so tall,
A regler holy terror with lots an' lots er gall,
For he tells me the funniest stories of how he an' Uncle Ben
Stole apples an' went in swimmin' an' played hookey, too. But when
He caught me stealin' apples an' playin' hookey, too,
He didn't seem to see things as he used to do.

There are some things about father that I cannot understand.
You should hear him telling of the time he thought he owned the land
And went a-courtin' mother. But the other evening when
Poor Tom forgot 'twas time to go and stayed till half-past ten,
Pa cannot have remembered when he was twenty-two,
For he didn't seem to see things as he used to do.

I'll bet the governor must have been a pretty sly old bird,
Or he tells the biggest whoppers that I have ever heard.
Or what the fellow used to do when he was young and gay—
He says it was before the time he settled down to stay—
But when I told him how we boys had worked a thing or two,
He didn't seem to see things as he used to do.

—Edith A Bradley in San Francisco Call.

"There is no occasion for you to envy me," said the prosperous person; "I have as many troubles as you." "I allow you do, mister," admitted Dismal Dawson; "but the difficulty with me is that I ain't got nothing else."—Indianapolis Journal.

SAM JONES' FAREWELL

The Revival at the Tabernacle Closed Last Night and the Evangelist Is Gone.

MR. JONES' FAREWELL SERMON

In Spite of the Rain the Tabernacle Held a Packed Crowd of Ten Thousand People.

THANKS TO THOSE WHO HELPED

The Evangelist Selected as His Text: "It Is Appointed Unto Man Once To Die, and After This the Judgment." He Preached an Able Sermon—His Last Invitation Accepted by 6,000 People.

Sam Jones has come and gone.

Yesterday, in the morning, afternoon and night he and his associate, Mr. George Stuart, preached to thousands of people, the tabernacle being packed at every meeting.

Last night Mr. Jones preached his farewell sermon. Before doing so he wished to thank those who had aided him to make the revival a success.

About $300 was needed to pay the debts due, and a committee, composed of Messrs. T. J. Kelly, W. A. Hemphill and W. W. Draper, was appointed to take care of this matter.

Mr. Jones selected as his text for his last sermon: "It is appointed unto man once to die and after this the judgment."

"Amid all the uncertainties of this life there are some certainties. Death is one of the facts in the universe of God. It is appointed unto all men to die.

"If they did not have to be judged by the deeds of the body, if this was not a fact in the moral universe, I could not censure a man for his conduct in this world. 'It is appointed unto man once to die and after this the judgment.'

"There are three supremely important epochs in a human life—the day of birth, the day of death and the time when we will be at the final bar of God.

"If these are the three epochs let's see our relation to them.

"Now, the cradle here, the grave there, the judgment bar over yonder. I see before me young people and old people—men of all ages.

"I have seen the babe fall from the cradle to the grave. How short the distance!

"I have seen them go to the grave from all ages. Here's the pilgrimage: It starts at the cradle, it stops a moment at the grave and then goes yonder. How short it seems since I was a babe, a schoolboy, a young man, a man licensed to preach the gospel; and the time rolls on and on. It seemed longer from the first of the month to the first of the next month when I was a boy than it does from Christmas to Christmas now. The train starts slow, but its momentum continually increases.

HOW WE GROW OLD.

"I meet men every time I come to Atlanta and I wonder how rapidly they are growing old. We do not know how near the grave we live. The most tremendously important period in a man's life is from the cradle to the grave.

"How do you act toward those that you meet daily?

"Young men say, 'I'm a short distance from the cradle,' but the next death announced is that young man's. A man ought to be very careful how he walks from the cradle to the grave.

"What a glorious fact it will be when you go to die that you can say the old tabernacle meeting prepared me for this emergency. Don't you leave this house tonight unless you are prepared to live and die. How we like to put these things off. We think every man is mortal but ourselves. I know I have got to die beyond all peradventure. I know I must die, whether I am good, whether I pray or not; and, brother, this meeting which is now going on has but one purpose, and that is to prepare you to die. Some of you have been afar off and returned safely, and some day your train of life will not arrive, and you will go into eternity.

"Men who lived a hundred years ago slumber in the dust tonight. If we have got to die the next question is, 'How am I to meet the judgment bar of God?'

"Every road from this building leads to the judgment.

"Oh, how will we give an account to God? We have indifferent people in Atlanta tonight.

"Soon I shall walk to God and give an account of every sin I have committed, and He will say: 'Come, ye blessed,' or 'depart, ye cursed.'

"A man of my acquaintance in Cartersville dreamt one night that he went to the judgment throne. He was standing in the great crowd awaiting his turn to make an account of his sins.

"Suddenly the judge pointed him out from among the rest and called him. The crowd parted and he started up. He was dumfounded. He knew he was not ready and had not prepared to meet his God. He awoke. From that hour he changed and determined to be a better man.

"The wisest conclusion a man ever came to is to be ready for the judgment.

PREPARE FOR THE JUDGMENT.

"Oh, brother, when you are strong and active is the time to come. You don't know when your time is coming. Get ready. When ought I to get ready? Now, now, now.

"Say tonight, I don't know when, but I will get ready for the judgment, the most tremendous day the world will ever see.

"Here are the millions at the judgment throne. One after the other comes up. 'Come, ye blessed; depart, ye cursed,' will be the sentences. You will discuss the opportunities you have missed here.

"I have tried to do my best to get you there. Will you acquit me there? Will you say for me that I tried to get you to come, and will you say I did my best? There are some who will never hear my voice again. Will you say tonight that you will prepare now? I remember the kind words of my father and mother, but at twenty-four I ran away from God to hell. But now I rejoice that I turned and came to Him. What does it mean to you? If there is no day, why these preachings, these emotions, these burning consciences amount to nothing. I know what serving God means. Will you get ready? Sinner, as you sit there unprepared for the judgment tonight, you may go to hell. God tries to save us all and wants to save us all.

"It would be better to die in a heathen land than a sinner here.

"What will you do? I am going on serving God. I have made up my mind to pray till I die. Will you do that? If you will it will be well with you here tonight."

SIX THOUSAND STOOD UP.

At the close of the service about 6,000 people stood up on the invitation given.

The benediction was pronounced and the great revival was over.

In the morning Mr. Jones preached a special sermon to the workingmen and women, and there was not even standing room. Professor Excell sang the famous railroad song. Mr. Jones preached a fine discourse on the one word, "Think."

Mr. Jones preached a striking sermon to the policemen yesterday morning in the recorder's courtroom. He talked about the peculiar troubles and trials of the policeman's life, and said that they were in imminent danger all the time, and every policeman should live so as to be able to meet God at any moment.

The special services were greatly enjoyed by all who heard them.

There is No Word so Full of meaning and about which such tender recollections cluster as that of "Mother" yet there are months when her life is filled with pain, dread and suffering, and she looks forward to the final hour with gloomy forebodings, fear and trembling.

"Mother's Friend" prepares the system for the change taking place, assists Nature to make child-birth easy, and leaves her in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery. It greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, $1.00. Book to "Expectant Mothers" free upon application. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

BUCKLER CO.'S TROUBLE

BOARD BILLS AND LITHOGRAPHS ARE UNPAID FOR.

Effects of the Company Are Levied on and It Has Disbanded—Mrs. Bush Joins the Stranded Concern.

The dark side of the theatrical business is at present being experienced by the Buckler Stock Company that have held the boards of the Lyceum for the past week.

The scenery, costumes and other effects that make up a repertoire company were seized by the bailiffs of one of the justice of the peace courts on Saturday, and now the organization known as the Buckler Stock Company has disbanded.

One-half the company got together and will play the small towns between here and West Virginia as a vaudeville company. They left yesterday for Lawrenceville, where they appear tonight in specialty.

Just how this portion of the Buckler Stock Company will do their turn is a question. They will have to appear in their street costumes and the audience will fail to see the dazzling short dresses of the young soubrette as she sings the song, "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me."

C. P. Byrd sent a man down to the Granite hotel this morning with levy papers and was made a party to the main injunction. All of the bills and posters of the Buckler Stock Company were printed by this firm and they are after $55 that is due them.

H. O. Blaker, who was the leader of the brass band orchestra, is still in Atlanta. It was under his management that the second division of the company organized and will endeavor to work their way back to their homes.

He told the story of their trials to an Evening Constitution reporter this morning. He attributes the downfall of the actors and the company to the poor management of Buckler.

"He called it the Buckler Stock Company when we didn't have anything to do with it. He was the manager and leading man, in fact, he thought he was the only one in the show.

"It has been a puzzle to me how we staid together as long as we did. Managers of hotels were flocking behind the company, and as we left every town another would join the rest. We failed to get tied up until the Granite hotel was reached."

Buckler left his trunks, scenery and costumes here and left last night for Augusta or some point between here and there. He took a few members of the company with him.

With the second division of the company, the one that plays Lawrenceville tonight, is Mrs. Fred Bush, who has taken the stage name of Nellie Smith. She will have plenty of experience in the profession during her first few days out.

All of the goods levied on are still in possession of the bailiffs, and unless the money for the board bill and for the bill boards are forthcoming soon there will be a public outcry and the goods will be sold.

MEETINGS WILL CONTINUE.

Dr. Shutter Will Remain in the City During the Week.

Meetings will continue at the Universalist hall, 72½ North Broad street, Dr. Shutter preaching there every evening during the week.

On Tuesday at 3 p. m. a meeting will be held under the auspices of the Woman's Mission Circle, which promises to be very interesting. The general topic will be "Woman's Work in the Church," and addresses will be given by Dr. Shutter, Dr. McGlauflin and Miss Tucker. The latter is well known for her good and profitable works throughout the city. All are invited to these meetings, especially ladies.

PHARMACISTS TOMORROW

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY WILL MEET IN SENATE CHAMBER.

About a Dozen Young Graduates and Drug Clerks Who Will Apply for Examination and License from the Board.

The state board of pharmacists will meet in the senate chamber of the capitol tomorrow.

The members of the board are S. C. Durban, president, of Augusta; George F. Payne, Harry Sharp, of Atlanta; J. P. Turner, of Columbus, and H. R. Shack, of LaGrange, secretary.

There will be quite a large class of applicants for examination and license to practice pharmacy in the state. The Atlanta College of Pharmacy will furnish about a dozen applicants, and there are a number of young men who have been clerking in the city who will apply.

In addition to those, there will probably be quite a number of applicants from other sections of the state.

The meeting will begin tomorrow morning and will continue until all the applicants are disposed of by the board.

SPECIAL SALE OF LINEN TOWELS.

100 doz. all pure Linen Huck Towels, the best values ever offered at . . . . 10c each

50 doz. all pure Linen Huck and Damask Towels, would be good value for 20 cents, at . . . . . 15c each

25 doz. all pure Linen Fine Bleached Damask Towels, extra large, with double knotted fringe, in assorted color borders . . At 25c

At **TAYLOR'S,** 240 Marietta St.

Model Paper Patterns, 15c each. mar15 22

ABOUT THE TRANSFERS

The Council Committee on Electric Railroads To Hold an Important Meeting Tomorrow Eve.

MUM'S THE WORD WITH HURT

Chairman Rice Tells How the Transfer Ordinance Will Be Thoroughly Looked Into.

WILL BE A FINAL SETTLEMENT

The Committee Meets in the Council Chamber Tomorrow Afternoon at 3 O'clock—All the Street Car Companies Asked To Be Represented. What the Consolidated People May Do if the Ordinance Is Adopted.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a meeting of a council committee which will be of paramount public interest, involving a question in which every citizen of Atlanta is directly interested.

It is the committee on electric and other railroads composed of the following members of the general council: Alderman Frank P. Rice, chairman; Alderman Woodward, Councilmen Peters, Dorsey and Maddox. This committee will meet in the council chamber for the purpose of considering the ordinance introduced in the last meeting of the council and which contemplates forcing the street car companies of Atlanta to issue transfers, or tickets, which will entitle a passenger to ride to any portion of the city for one fare, although he rides on different lines of the same company. The ordinance was introduced at the instigation of Mayor Collier.

If the committee reports favorably on the ordinance, and it is passed, it will, of course, effect the Colsolidated more than any other street railroad company, for it owns and operates nearly all the lines in the city. For this reason it is thought that the Consolidated will make the most vigorous fight against the law, if any fight at all is made.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE WILL DO.

Chairman Rice was seen by a representative of The Evening Constitution this morning and he said:

"It will be our purpose to investigate this matter as thoroughly as we know how, for the action of the committee and the council will be a final settlement of the question. Our committee will continue to sit from day to day until every feature of the ordinance is investigated and discussed. I have sent notices to the managements of all the street car companies in Atlanta and told them that we would be pleased to hear from them about the matter. We will also have a number of citizens before us who will be requested to state their opinion of the feasibility of a transfer system. There will also be some data showing the operation of transfer systems in other cities."

Mr. Rice stated that he did not think the ordinance could contemplate forcing different companies to give transfers from one to the other, but this might be done by mutual agreement, as was done in other cities.

"MUM" IS THE WORD.

When Mr. Joel Hurt was asked about the committee meeting this morning, he merely said:

"I do not care to discuss the matter for the newspapers."

"Will you be represented at the committee meeting, Mr. Hurt?" he was asked.

"I cannot say," he replied.

"Do you intend to fight the passage of the ordinance?"

"What is the news in the city today?" he questioned the reporter, laughingly.

So it is not known what Mr. Hurt's company will do.

Of course the public has been speculating on the probable action of the Consolidated. It is said that the company might remain perfectly quiet until the ordinance becomes a law and then go to the courts for an injunction. If this is done, the law will remain inactive for some time, probably for a year or two.

It is also said that if the ordinance is enforced that the Consolidated may feel called upon to make some radical changes in its present management and discontinue the cross-town lines. All the lines would center and stop in the center of the city. A passenger who now rides from Capitol avenue to an office in the Grand building would have to change cars with a transfer at the corner of Marietta and Broad streets. A person could ride from Bellwood to the end of Decatur street for one fare as now, but he would have to change cars and probably wait five or ten minutes with his transfer in his pocket.

All this, however, is merely speculation, as the Consolidated people will say absolutely nothing.

The meeting of the council committee will be watched with no little interest by the citizens of Atlanta.

The sugar planters of southern Louisiana are contributing molasses for the relief of the sufferers from the drought, that they may sweeten their corn meal therewith, and The New Orleans Times-Democrat says that it is proving a palatable addition to the very slim diet which thousands of persons in north Louisiana will have to be satisfied with this winter.

She—There is a world of poetry in the solemn night hours.

He—You just bet there is; it excites the mews of a thousand cats in our neighborhood every night.

RECEIVERS DISMISSED

Southern Building and Loan Association of Knoxville To Resume Business.

JUDGE CLARKE SIGNS ORDER

The End of the Famous Litigation Came Last Saturday Afternoon.

THE ASSOCIATION IS SOLVENT

Judge Clarke Enjoins the Bringing of Any More Suits Against the Association in Future—All State Receiverships Will Now Be Dismissed by the Courts Under Judge Clarke's Ruling.

The Southern Building and Loan Association, of Knoxville, is declared to be solvent.

Judge Clarke has taken the position that the affairs of the association should no longer be conducted by the courts, and he has signed an order dismissing the receiver and enjoining the bringing of any more suits against the association.

The Southern will now be operated as before its business went into the hands of the court and business will be resumed.

This decision of Judge Clarke is of vital importance and significance, not only to the Southern, but to the interests of building and loan associations throughout the United States. The decision will mean a great deal to the litigation now against the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta, and will, to a great measure, restore public confidence in similar associations, which has been shaken within the last few weeks.

TELEGRAM TO COLONEL BATEMAN.

A telegram was received this morning by Colonel J. N. Bateman, giving the decision of Judge Clarke in Knoxville. The telegram says the receiver has been dismissed and all suits have been enjoined.

"This action means that the Southern of Knoxville, the largest building and loan association in the world, is out of the courts and is at liberty to resume business as heretofore," said Colonel Bateman to a representative of The Evening Constitution today. "It is a great victory for the Southern and will directly be of great importance to all building and loan associations throughout the world."

The telegram received by Colonel Bateman is as follows:

"Judge Clarke holds that the Southern Building and Loan is solvent. Dismissed all receivers and enjoined the bringing of any other suits against the association."

Judge Clarke's decision was handed down Saturday afternoon in Knoxville.

WILL RESTORE CONFIDENCE.

The following statement has been made by an officer of the Southern Building and Loan Association, relative to the decision of Judge Clarke:

"The remarks made by Judge Clarke relative to the solvency of the association will do much toward restoring confidence in the institution, and we expect to be able to go right ahead and do a business of $100,000 a month, as we did before we were tied up in court. I do not think there will be any substantial movement toward voluntary liquidation, but I believe everyone will pull together now to build up the business of the association. If individual suits are begun we will take care of them as they come.

"The receiverships of the association in other states will all fall with the decision of Judge Clarke. Certified copies of the decree will be sent to the courts of these other states and the receiverships will be dismissed without further formality."

GEORGIA END TO COME UP.

Mr. W. B. Smith is receiver for the assets of the association in Georgia. The bill to make the receivership permanent was to have been heard before Judge Newman last Saturday, but as the decision of the Tennessee courts had not been reached at that time action on the motion was postponed until next Saturday. It is now quite probable that the receivership in Alanta will be dismissed in accordance with the decision of Judge Clarke.

Horseless Carriages in New York.

From The New York Sun.

This country has, like England, refused to allow itself to grow excited over the horseless carriages which, not long ago, were introduced here with considerable publicity. One of the English towns undertook the manufacture of these machines on a large scale, and when legislation concerning their right of way and other features of their use had been asked for, it was believed that they had really become an accepted form of public conveyance. Events proved, however, that such a supposition was mistaken, and the vogue of the horseless carriage has never passed very far beyond the limits of the town in which the majority of them are made. Here in New York there was never much attention paid to them. A few of them puffed about the town, but they were generally put forward rather as an advertisement than for any real usefulness, and now they are rarely seen under any circumstances. For this reason, one of them seen last week on upper Broadway created more surprise than might have been expected. It was in the form of a hansom, although it ran on four wheels. The driver, or engineer, or operator, or whatever he happened to be, was seated on the top of the vehicle and to the rear, just as the driver of the hansom sits. The thing moved smoothly along, dodged other vehicles with considerable dexterity, and kept the bell clanging all the time to give warning of its otherwise silent approach. It would take what Henry Dixey used to call "a nice adjustment of the nerve center" for a New Yorker to climb into such an equipage and face his fellow citizens on Broadway in the afternoon. The difficulty of appearing unconscious and self-possessed is one of the serious obstacles to the popularity of these vehicles, and photographs that have come come to this country show that in Europe also they have never been able to overcome this more or less important objection to the horseless carriage.

The queen of Portugal perseveres in her medical vocation. She goes regularly to the dispensary for children that she founded. On arriving she dons a nurse's uniform and proceeds to work. The managers are the Daughters of St. Catherine of Siena.

WEST POINT BANK FAILS

Third Institution To Go Under in Eighteen Months Closes Its Doors This Morning.

STATE BANK GOES THIS TIME

Failure of a Bank in Atlanta Is Attributed as the Cause of This One.

EVERY OBLIGATION WILL BE PAID

The Bank Had a Cash Capital of $25,000 and Nominal Assets of About the Same Amount—West Point Is Bankless.

West Point, Ga., March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The West Point State bank has been forced to the wall and closed its doors this morning.

Ever since the run on the institution caused by the failure of the State bank at Atlanta the bank has been becoming more and more embarrassed.

The bank has a cash capital of $25,000 and nominal assets of about the same amount.

Mr. Bailey, the cashier, says he will pay every obligation if only given time.

The failure of this institution leaves West Point without a bank of any kind, it being the third one to go under within the last eighteen months.

AMERICUS' ACTIVE MILITIA

THE LIGHT BATTERY IN FINE CONDITION AND VERY BUSY.

A Reception Tendered by Lieutenant and Mrs. Britton to the Company—Gayeties of the Soldiers.

Americus, Ga., March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Americus Light Infantry is in fine condition. Its officers are Captain Charles E. Van Riper, first lieutenant, H. C. Davis, and its roster shows an enlistment of forty-seven men.

Second Lieutenant Charles J. Graham recently resigned his office on account of his moving to Atlanta and First Sergeant J. R. Britton was unanimously elected to the office.

This company is the pride of Americus and is composed of the best class of young men in the state. They are well drilled and turn out promptly at every call of their officers. The armory is the entire third floor of the city hall, which is furnished them free of all cost by the city as is lights, water, etc. Our mayor, Hon. J. A. Hixon, is an enthusiastic military man and an honorary member of the company.

Lietenant-elect J. R. Britton, and wife, tendered the Americus Light Infantry a reception at their beautiful Lee street home Thursday night, which was enjoyed very much. The company met at their armory for drill and under command of Captain Van Riper, were marched to Lieutenant Britton's home before any of the boys knew what was up.

Mrs. Britton was assisted by Misses Marguerite Worthy, Mattie Ansley and Nell Davis.

The Americus Light Infantry minstrels composed of the boys in the company assisted by their friends will hold the boards at the opera house April 8th. No finer amateur minstrel has ever been organized. Corporal H. G. Stanfield is manager and Mr. Harold Warwick musical director, Sergeant J. R. Britton drill master and Mr. Charles Lingo stage manager—forty-two men.

The proceeds will be used for company expenses.

The company under command of Captain Van Riper will go to Albany chautauqua on the 23d, governor's day. The entire Second regiment, of which this company is a part, will assemble there.

A GOOD PRACTICE.

If You Want a Good Appetite and Perfect Digestion.

After each meal, dissolve one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the mouth and, mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermented, half-digested food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure.

They increase flesh by digesting flesh-forming foods.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and nothing else.

One disease, one remedy, the successful physician of today is the specialist, the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease.

A whole package taken at one time would not hurt you, but would simply be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the state of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package.

Send for free book on stomach diseases to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

The Tarantella.

The Tarantella is the national dance of the Sicilians and its name is explained in two different ways. One account says that dancing to its wild, rapid, spasmodic music was believed to be the only cure for an epidemic dancing mania which has prevailed at times in southern Italy and was known as tarantism.

The other and more probable theory points to superstitions about the bite of a native spider called the tarantula. Sufferers from its sting were supposed to have a frantic desire to dance, the poison in their veins driving them to such desperate efforts that they sometimes dropped dead from exhaustion. The picturesque idea has been made use of by several modern composers, among them Raff, Heller and Mason.

The bite of the tarantula, however, is said by modern observers to be by no means so deadly as has been universally believed, hardly exceeding in severity that of a common wasp. Various kinds of large spiders and lizards have been called tarantulas by English speaking people, but the originative dreaded insect came from Barbary and Apulia, and was especially common in Taranto, whence its name.

THE VOTE TO DATE FOR MOST POPULAR SCHOOL

1,804 VOTES CAST YESTERDAY---TOTAL 80,457

The Monday Vote, Always a Light One, Leaves the Schools Unchanged as to Position, Walker Street Getting the Biggest Vote.

In spite of the preceding two off-days the Monday vote was **1,804**, which makes a grand total of **80,457**. The schools, however, did not suffer any change of position, the leaders dividing the vote pretty near evenly. Walker Street polled a few more than Calhoun and Calhoun a few more than Crew, but Crew Street still heads the column. The friends of the Girls' High School, evidently dissatisfied with last place, have sent in enough votes to lift it up a few pegs. Ivy Street now occupies the very last place in the contest.

The vote at midnight last night stood:

THE VOTE TO DATE.

Crew Street	18,878	Williams Street	908
Calhoun Street	17,807	West End	703
Walker Street	16,659	Formwalt Street	561
Fair Street	7,209	Davis Street	429
Marietta Street	5,891	Girls' High	381
Boys' Night	3,497	Ira Street	342
Boys' High	3,403	Houston Street	341
Boulevard	1,803	Ivy Street	339

FOR THE PRIZE BICYCLES.

Both the boys and the girls start in this week on about the same terms that they closed last week. Walter Echols and Edmond Riordan seem to have locked horns on the boys' side, but there are half a dozen girls well up to the front, each one increasing her vote with every passing day. The girls' bicycle contest is attracting so much attention that the newspapers of the state are commenting on it. The vote stands:

BOYS.		GIRLS.	
Walter Echols	13,989	Ora Hilburn	7,449
Edmond Riordan	11,906	May Asbury	7,082
Walter B. Reeves	2,793	Maud Collins	6,312
Philip P. Bethea	1,531	Clara Freeman	3,152
Arnold Kessell	478	Carrie Baylor	2,677
J. Howard Davis	449	Ethel Sampler	837
Alvin Belleisle	393	Gertrude Alexander	770
Claude Baker	377	Pearl Blasingame	751
Charlie Thomas	353	Daisy Harris	574
Ben Belagur	307	Derrelle Horsey	401
Berry Johnson	304	Ruby Fulton	371
Judge Conley	304	Myrtle Wood	296
Frank Eskridge	228	Cora Reynolds	241
Perry Schermerhorn	226	Mattie Dickerson	226
Paul Williamson	211	Sadie Miller	205
DeWitt Tildon	178	Norma Pritchard	178
Edward Scott	175	Selma Agricola	149
Geo. T. Lewis, Jr	197	Emma Tapler	140
Will R. Brown	159	Mamie Kessell	138
Sidney Evans	127	Ione Hanson	133
William Pope	96	Lillian Nichols	117
William B. Atkinson	94	Carrie Boyce	103
Hugo Winkler	73	Susie S. Bone	101
John House	69	Amelia Davis	67
Inman Raughton	69	Gertrude Quinn	65

THE WEATHER.

This morning's map shows a ridge of about normal barometer extending along the Atlantic coast from Maine to southern Florida, a second area of barometer of much greater energy in the northwest with an intervening strip of low pressure extending from the St. Lawrence to southwestern Texas. These conditions are not favorable for good weather in this section during the next twenty-four hours, at any rate.

Accompanying the high in the northwest is a decided fall in temperature, which extends as far southeast as Chicago and south to Texas. The line of freezing temperature runs from northern Michigan to western Texas. In the south and southeast the temperature is abnormally high and as a result thunderstorms are likely to occur this afternoon and tonight.

Cloudy weather covers the entire map except in the extreme northwest, and heavy rains have fallen in this state and Alabama. These rains will cause continued rises in the rivers of the south.

The conditions are favorable for local thunderstorms in this state this afternoon and tonight and local showers on Tuesday. Lower temperature Tuesday night.

GENERAL WEATHER REPORT.

Data of reports of the weather at selected stations, as shown by observations taken at 8 a. m., March 22, 1897:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 a. m.	Highest temperature.	Precipitation (inches) last 24 hours.
New York, p. cloudy	42	42	
Washington, p. cl'y	50	58	.00
Norfolk, cloudy	60	68	.00
Jacksonville,	72	70	Trace
Atlanta, cloudy	56	56	.14
Tampa, p. cloudy	72	70	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	64	62	1.04
Vicksburg	66	62	.22
New Orleans, p. cl'y	72	64	1.66
Mobile, cloudy	70	64	.78
Palestine, foggy	60	58	.50
Galveston, cloudy	68	66	.00
Corpus Christi, foggy	70	66	.00
Memphis, p. cloudy	62	58	.00
Knoxville, cloudy	62	58	Trace
Cincinnati, cloudy	46	40	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	38	36	.00
Marquette, cloudy	36	34	.00
Chicago, cloudy	36	34	.44
St. Paul, cloudy	34	34	.00
St. Louis, clear	42	42	.00
Kansas City, p. cl'dy	32	32	.00
Omaha, cloudy	30	30	Trace
Bismarck, N.D., clear	Zero	Zero	.00
Dodge City, snow	26	26	Trace

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Directors of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company:

W. A. Hemphill, Z. D. Harrison, J. J. Woodside, A. P. Morgan, J. C. Kirkpatrick, A. L. Holbrook, Charles Runnette.

This bank is now issuing interest-bearing certificates for the accommodation of large and small depositors and in order to encourage the people in saving their money, will pay interest on all deposits remaining in the bank for a stated period.

mon. wed. sat

"Mrs. Lightwits has never erected a monument to her dead husband."

"No; she is too mad at him. She has saved money for a seal coat and when he died she had to use the money to bury him."

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

MAHER AND SHARKEY NOW

A Fight Between Them Has Been Arranged for Ten Thousand Dollars a Side.

MONEY WILL NOW BE PUT UP

The Harvard Students Send Their Regards to Fitzsimmons, Whom They Backed Heavily.

MITCHELL MAY TRY FITZSIMMONS

The Bolingbroke Club, of London, Offers a Purse of 2,500 Pounds and Will Allow Champion 100 Pounds for Expenses.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 22.—Peter Maher has accepted the challenge of Thomas Sharkey to fight for $10,000 a side.

John J. Quinn, manager for Maher, says if Sharkey will deposit the $2,500 with Al Smith or any other responsible party in the east he will cover the money at once.

"If Sharkey wants to fight, now is his chance," said Quinn. "All he will have to do is to send on the articles of agreement and post his deposit where we can see it and it will be covered."

LONDON WANTS A FIGHT.

The Bolingbroke Club Offers a Purse for a Fight Between Fitz and Mitchell.

London, March 22.—The Bolingbroke Club will offer a purse of £2,500 for a fight between Fitzsimmons and Charley Mitchell and will allow Fitzsimmons £100 for expenses.

NEW LEAGUE FORMED

FIVE CITIES REPRESENTED AT THE CHATTANOOGA BALL MEETING.

Manager Sheridan Returns and Says Everything Is in Good Shape for the Opening of the Season Wednesday.

Manager J. F. Sheridan, of the Atlanta baseball club, returned this morning from Chattanooga, where he says the Southern league was formed yesterday.

At Chattanooga there were five cities represented, and there will be five teams in the league. It will not be an independent organization, as was at first thought, but they will have regular scheduled games and an official pennant to fly over some one of the five cities.

"We not only perfected the Southeastern league," says Mr. Sheridan, "but we have formed a strong compact and will get through the season with a rush.

"All of the towns that came into the circle have their teams already on the fields and when we open up it will be with professionals who can play as good a game of ball as will be found outside of the National league.

"We open up Wednesday at Brisbine park, and will play the Technological school, who, I understand, has a strong team. This game will be for the purpose of showing the people that we have a good team and that we mean to give them good baseball.

"The game on Wednesday will be an exhibition of what the Atlanta men who haven't had on their uniforms for over eleven months can do. All of the players are here. Our uniforms have been given up and when the public sees us I don't think they will see a bad lot of ball players."

Everything has been arranged for the opening of the season. At the meeting in Chattanooga J. G. Bloodworth was made president of the league and J. B. Dobbs, of Chattanooga, secretary and treasurer.

The five cities that will be in the league are Atlanta, Columbus, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Asheville.

The following schedule was arranged for the first month, and will be carried out. The schedule for the remainder of the season will be arranged later.

Knoxville at Atlanta, April 19, 20, 21.
Chattanooga at Columbus, April 19, 20, 21.
Chattanooga at Atlanta, April 23, 23, 24.
Knoxville at Columbus, April 22, 23, 24.
Knoxville at Chattanooga, April 26, 27, 28.
Columbus at Atlanta, April 26, 27, 28.
Columbus at Chattanooga, April 29, 30, May 1.
Knoxville at Atlanta April 29 30, May 1.
Knoxville at Chattanooga, May 3, 4, 5.
Atlanta at Columbus, May 3, 4, 5.
Asheville at Knoxville, May 6, 7, 8.
Columbus at Atlanta, May 6, 7, 8.
Atlanta at Chattanooga, May 10, 11, 12.
Asheville at Columbus, May 10, 11, 12.
Asheville at Atlanta May 13, 14, 15.
Chattanooga at Columbus, May 13, 14, 15.
Asheville at Chattanooga, May 17, 18, 19.
Atlanta at Columbus, May 17 18, 19.

UNEASY MONARCHS.

Some of the Precautions Taken by European Crown Heads.

From The London Mail.

In olden days royalty was protected by soldiers known as body guards, but today the duty of defending royal personages against their enemies, especially those of a private and insane character, is more often relegated to the police than to soldiers.

Chief Inspector Yapp, of the London metropolitan police, is in command of the chosen band from the A division, upon whom rests the great responsibility of seeing that her majesty, Queen Victoria, comes to no harm from, and is unmolested by, undesirable people. When the queen is about to leave Windsor, or any other royal private carriage, to the chief inspector.

The prince of Wales is especially pestered with these, and hence Marlborough house is particularly well guarded, there being military sentries at each entrance, in addition to the ordinary detectives and police. The special officer who has charge of the arrangements for guarding the prince is generally a foreigner, or an Englishman who is well conversant with European languages and customs, as his royal highness travels so much abroad. It is imperative, therefore, that the inspector should be able to keep in thorough touch with all continental police, and for this reason one who knows German, French and Russian is a necessity.

That soldiery alone is insufficient nowadays for the protection of royalty was proved by the incident at Leeds, when the duke and duchess of York were visiting that city in 1894. A half-witted man managed to get through the squadron of lancers, and reaching the carriage step, clung there and opened the door. Despite the fact that the captain of the lancers rode at the man, he was not dislodged and secured till some policemen had come to the soldier's aid.

The king of Italy is guarded by a single policeman, who is a sergeant major in the carabinieri or gendarmerie. This is a corps of soldiers selected from the regular army, and the king's guard is the pick of these. He has to be from Piedmont; and hence is a regular devotee of the king, whose native country that is. He must also be of great stature and tried prowess. He accompanies his royal lord on all occasions during the day when his majesty leaves the palace, and at night he sleeps at the door of the room occupied by the king.

The sultan of Turkey has also been extremely well guarded, but of late years even greater precautions than ever have been taken, as his majesty goes about in constant fear of assassination. Private detectives constantly shadow his footsteps even in his own palace grounds, whilst a tremendous number of soldiers guard every possible entrance to the palace. He never leaves these private grounds unless absolutely obliged. Even in crossing from the palace to the mosque when he attends religious worship, the whole route, not more than 400 yards, is guarded by soldiers standing often seven deep, so as to provide against every possible contingency.

The French presidents are guarded by the "brigade de l'Elysee," or "presidential police," who are magnificently organized and smart. When Carnot was assassinated at Lyons the brigade had recently been disbanded, and hence he was unguarded. Had they been there the crime would have been rendered almost impossible. They were, of course, at once reorganized, and are now a more numerous body than ever.

The late czar, Alexander II, had several private guards, under the care of the minister of personal safety. Most of those working under their chief were Corsicans, who had been disbanded from the French guard after the fall of Napoleon III. There was also the "holy band," composed of nobles who took upon themselves the duty of defending the emperor against the nihilists and to fight the latter with their own weapons.

The present czar has three detective officers constantly in his train—two Russian and one English. He also has adopted means to defend himself, by always having with him a six-chambered revolver, in the use of which he is fairly proficient. In traveling it rests on the seat of the carriage by his side, ready for immediate use, and at night it is fixed in a receptacle by his bedside, so that he can at once reach it if required.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY

A NOVEL SCHEME WHICH IS BEING PROMOTED BY IOWA.

A Co-operative Company Organized To Build a Railroad from Council Bluffs Through to Chicago.

The American Railway Company is the name of a new corporation which has been chartered at Des Moines, Iowa, for the purpose of building a line of railroad from Council Bluffs, in that state, to Chicago.

The plan on which the company is organized is a very broad and liberal one and it promises to work a revolution in American railroading if this attempt proves a success.

The company is to be operated on the co-operative plan and is capitalized at $5,000,000, the by-laws allowing work to commence when $1,000,000 is subscribed; shares are placed at $10 each, and one person can purchase as many as he sees fit, but will be allowed to cast only one vote in the proceedings of annual meetings or called meetings of the stockholders, hence there will be no incentive for forming pools or combinations for the control of the company, as such will not work, a man with one share being entitled to as much time or voice in a meeting as one with 10,000 shares.

The stock is to be non-interest bearing and the plan of the company is to operate the road at cost, bidding for freight and passengers at just what it will cost to transport them.

Another feature of the corporation is that the road will be operated as a toll line; that is if any of the lines which it crosses want to go into Chicago or Council Bluffs and have not an independent line of their own by paying cost of the wear and tear to the roadbed of the American railway they will be allowed to operate their own trains over it.

The promoters of the new company have studied the situation carefully and they believe that they are going to make a great success of the undertaking.

The novel scheme is attracting widespread attention; stock in the corporation is being liberally subscribed for and the promoters of the line expect to be ready to commence work within the next few months.

Saves His Snow.

From The Washington Evening Star.

"I always save my snow," said the keeper of a down-town boarding house, "and have now on hand three barrels full. That will last me until the next snow, when I hope to pack away another supply. For freezing ice cream, puddings, Roman punch and other things in that line snow is much better than ice, for the reason that it can be packed into the freezer easier. It is also colder than ice, besides doing the same work with half the quantity of salt and with much less trouble. It may be a yankee trick, for I learned it up in Vermont, but it is a good one, I assure you. I have always a number of empty barrels in the cellar, and I get the men who come in for a free meal to fill them. They are always glad to do the work, and I am glad for the result, for it saves me considerable in my ice bill. When the snow is put in barrels they should be covered up to keep out the air as much as possible. The temperature now is such that there is not much melting. Last winter my ice bill was so small in comparison to what it otherwise would have been that the ice man complained. My boarders did not, however, for, as the the snow cost me but little, I could afford ice cream oftener than otherwise.

Isaac B. Allen, the Boston negro who was elected to the governor's council, wrote a lecture on "How I Got There," which he intends to deliver throughout the state. As the receipts at the door in Haverhill were only $9 when the time for the lecture to begin arrived, he refused to speak.

The Real—"Is it possible?" he sighed, as he saw the damsel pass. "Can she be a false friend? False? In a realistic play? It is not possible. It is impossible, and realism makes a specialty of the impossible. What shall I do?"

Pressing his hand to his brow he decided that a neat song and dance would be about the thing.—Detroit Tribune.

SPENCER'S VISIT WILL DO GOOD

Southern's President Wants Atlanta To Have New Union Depot.

OTHER ROADS MUST AGREE

The Depot Question Will Probably Reach a Climax Soon—The Southern Is Ready To Build and Only Waits for an Agreement with the Other Roads.

Mayor Collier's move in taking the depot problem by the horns and calling a meeting of railroad officials to assemble in Atlanta today for the purpose of discussing the situation promises to result in great good, despite the fact that the meeting had to be indefinitely postponed.

The call for the meeting brought Mr. Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern railway, Mr. Frank S. Gannon, vice president and general manager, and Major C. H. Hudson, chief engineer, to Atlanta. They came to study the situation carefully and will be ready to make some excellent suggestions when the meeting is called again and the officials assemble to discuss the question.

Mr. Spencer recognizes in Atlanta perhaps the most important point on the entire Southern railway system of over 5,000 miles in length, and he is willing to concede to this point almost anything within his power for the asking. He wants Atlanta to have a new union station and if the other roads can come to an agreement the Southern railway will hold up its end of the agreement and enter into a contract at once for the erection of such a station as will be in keeping with the needs of a progressive city such as Atlanta is.

WANTS A UNION STATION.

It will be Mr. Spencer's effort to work in harmony with the other roads which enter this city in order that the new station shall be a union one. He does not want a division, for what will benefit one line will benefit another, and it is to the interest of all the roads which center here to have their passenger trains arrive at and report from the same station.

In the course of events things naturally trend toward centralization. In Atlanta at present every road enters the same railway station, and the arrangement is an excellent one except for the crowded condition of the station, which is not near large enough to accommodate the many trains which are compelled to use it. Hence Mr. Spencer's earnestness in trying to have the roads come to an agreement and erect a modern station which will fully accommodate all the trains that will need to use it at the present time and for years to come.

The Southern railway will use a larger portion of the new station than any of the other lines, and will consequently bear a greater portion of the cost of erection and maintenance after it is completed and in use.

ABOUT THE COST.

Mr. Spencer figures that the cost of such a station as he wishes to give Atlanta will be fully $500,000. The plans are elaborate and the site of the present station will not permit the new one being erected thereupon "it being a physical impossibility," as Mr. Spencer expressed it to a representative of The Evening Constitution on Saturday afternoon.

While in Atlanta Mr. Spencer and his associates went over the ground in person and examined carefully into every phase of the question which is now agitating the mind of the public and the officials of the different roads. He had Major Hudson here in order that he might be able to explain to the meeting today, had it been held, why the present site would be entirely too small to accommodate the new structure, and at the same time to accept any site aside from the Mitchell street site, if he could be convinced that it was the better for the road.

From the information which Mr. Spencer gave out in his interview given exclusively in The Evening Constitution Saturday, it is plain to see that he is as anxious for Atlanta to have a new staton as Atlanta is anxious for it, and it is believed that the result of his last visit here will be prolific of something good in the very near future.

Human Hair Valuable.

From The Golden Penny.

The demand for human hair is now so great that "artists in human hair" have more than they can do to meet the requirements of their customers, which are every day increasing. France, the leader of all fen-ale fashions, is, of course, responsible for this, and naturally the country where the greatest trade is done in this article. India and China, it appears, supply a large quantity of black hair, but it also appears that France herself, and even England, provide a large quantity, too. Some of the peasant women in France are often induced to part with their long hair for a few shillings, which when sold in Paris will sometimes realize as much as $15. In convents, where the hair is always shorn, a good trade is done, and it is said that not long ago one of these large establishments sold about a ton of hair for $20,000. Frequently the hair is cut from corpses, but "dead hair," as it is called, is of less value than "living hair." Curiously enough, an important part of the business of collecting hair is done in the streets of Paris, where the rag gatherers are said to collect every day an average of 100 pounds of human hair. It appears from some statistics recently published that white and red hair are rarest in France, while brown hair (which, however, has a great many shades) is the most common color.

The Indian Way of Driving.

Commenting on the attempt made by the government in 1867 to civilize the prairie Indians by supplying them with the garb and food of the white man, says The Kansas City Journal, Colonel Bob Dodge, of Dodge City, says: "The authorities sent the Indians thousands of sacks of flour, pantaloons in abundance and a big lot of stiff-rimmed hats bound around the edge with tin or German silver to hold the rim in shape. They also sent them a few light, running ambulances. The savages, to show their appreciation of these magnanimous gifts from the 'great father,' threw the flour on the prairie in order to get the sacks for breechclouts. They cut out the seats of the pantaloons, and they cut the crowns off the hats and used them as playthings, shying them in the air, like a white boy does a flat stone, to see them sail away.

"The ambulances they were proud of. The government neglected to send any harness with them, so the Indians manufactured their own. They did not understand anything about lines, and instead they drove with a quirt, or short whip. When the near horse would go too much 'gee' they whipped up the off horse, and when he would go too much 'haw' they pounded away at the near horse again, and so vice versa all the time. This unique manner of driving kept the poor animals in a dead run most of the time.

"I remember taking a ride with Little Raven, chief of the Arapahoes. At first we started off gently, but his ponies did not go straight, so he kept tapping them, now the off horse, then the near, until finally he got them on a rapid gallop, and I thought at one time my head would surely pop up through the roof of the ambulance. The country was very level, fortunately, or I don't know what would have been the outcome."

LIVELY TIMES WITH POLICE

The Entire Department Will Undergo a Rigid Inspection.

UNIFORMS TO BE CHANGED

The New Applicants Will Be Inspected Thursday Morning—Chief Connolly To Have No Opposition—The Changes Cannot Be Predicted Until the Inspection—Three Meetings of the Board Booked for This Week.

Three meetings of the police board are booked for this week, as follows: A called meeting tonight to try charges against an officer, a special meeting tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to inspect the present members of the force and a special meeting Thursday morning at 10 o'clock to inspect the new applicants for positions on the force.

The two special meetings are preliminaries for the general biennial election which takes place Wednesday, March 31st.

Just now the police department is the center of attraction in city official circles. The members of the department are all on the anxious bench.

It may be stated that Chief Connolly will be re-elected without opposition, and that is as far as anyone will dare predict with certainty. A talk with members of the police board this morning only resulted in the statement that as yet nothing had been done looking to any changes and that nothing could be done until after the inspections.

It is believed that very few, if any, changes will be made.

WILL BE INSPECTED.

Tomorrow morning all the members of the police force will be lined up and rigidly inspected by the board, and woe to him who falls short of the yardstick, for there will be no lack of material to fill vacancies, there being several hundred applicants from able men who wish to carry a club for $60 a month.

Thursday morning all the men who have applied for positions will be inspected according to the rules and there will be some who will be lucky enough to get a job. There are all sorts of men wanting a policeman's badge, old, young, short and tall, and representatives of various nationalities. Quite a number have come in from the surroundnig country who have made records in smaller towns. Among the applicants are men who have been butchers, bakers, merchants, clerks, bailiffs and street car conductors and motormen.

A CHANGE IN THE UNIFORM.

Major Kendrick, one of the newly-elected members of the board, states that he will advocate a change in the summer uniforms worn by the patrolmen. The uniform last summer had a rolling collar and did not look military enough to suit the major. He thinks that a coat resembling a soldier's fatigue jacket would be more appropriate and present a more striking appearance.

Chief Connolly showed a representative of The Evening Constitution this morning a photograph of the coat which will probably be adopted and which is the kind advocated by Major Kendrick.

There will also be a change in the police helmet. The new one will be dark gray and higher than the old one and will be better ventilated.

After the election the police department will start out under good auspices, with carefully selected men, better uniforms and the olive branch of peace waving benignly over the scene.

IN A BEAR'S SKIN.

The Merriment Which a New Yorker Provoked a Few Days Ago.

From The New York Tribune.

James L. Kernochan had a rather hard time on the streets of Hempstead Wednesday afternoon. His discomfort was caused by a splendid overcoat made out of grizzly bear skin. The whole skin was used. It was tanned in the natural color, and the skin of the head and neck were fashioned into a hood. The hood was worn by Mr. Kernocian as a cap, and covered his head. At the back of the coat hung the stubby tail of the animal. The forelegs had been used for the sleeves, and the paws, with the claws removed, had been fashioned into a pair of gloves.

Mr. Kernochan ventured out clad in his unique garment, and passed down Main street. The effect was striking, and everyone who saw him stopped to stare. Mr. Kernochan took the attention he attracted good naturedly, reasoning that if the present weather continued the people of the village would have occasion to become used to the sight of the coat. As for himself, it kept out the chilling blasts which swept the streets, and he asked no more. All would probably have gone well had he been a half-hour earlier in his walk, or half an hour later, but as he passed the school the pupils came trooping out.

The boys and girls saw the strange coat and their curiosity was aroused. Within five minutes Mr. Kernochan had 300 children behind him. They shouted and hooted and some of the bolder of the boys ran up and grabbed hold of the coat and pulled at the tail.

Mr. Kernochan determined he had enough of it, and retreated into the postoffice for shelter. The children had been joined by a crowd of men who had nothing good to do, and the crowd followed right up to the doors of the postoffice, and some of them entered. So great did the crowds become that Postmaster Smith had to clear the room, and then escorted Mr. Kernochan to his private office.

Word was sent to the Kernochan home for a carriage. In response to this message Mrs. Kernochan, herself, drove up to the postoffice in a trap. When she learned the cause of the message of her husband's discomfort, she laughed heartily. Mr. Kernochan braved the crowd once more and made a hurried exit from the postoffice and bounded into the trap. Mrs. Kernochan, still laughing, gave the horse a cut with the whip, and the trap and its occupants went flying down the road.

Mr. Kernochan is very proud of his bearskin coat. It cost $300.

Saving deposits of $1 and up now received by the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, and interest thereon at 5 per cent per annum if left twelve months.
mon wed sat.

TEMPLE COURT AGAIN A-FIRE

Second Time in a Few Weeks the Building Has Been Ablaze.

FIERCE BLAZE LAST NIGHT

Fire Started in the Office of Eb T. Williams—Chief Joyner's Men Succeeded in Extinguishing It Before Much Damage Is Done.

Temple Court building, at the corner of Alabama and Pryor streets, was for the second time threatened with a destructive fire last night.

At 6:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the tall building. The fire was in a closet in the office occupied by Colonel E. T. Williams and Stenographer W. C. Massey.

When the fire was discovered it was burning fiercely and the alarm was immediately rung in, calling all the fire wagons and police reserve to the scene.

When the firemen entered the building, the halls and corridors were filled with a suffocating smoke. Chief Joyner gave his orders rapidly and a line of hose was run up the steps from the chemical engine. Other lines of water hose were run out, but the chemical engine succeeded in putting out the fire after a few minutes of hard work.

What caused the fire could not be ascertained. A large hole was burned in the floor of the closet and the law books of Colonel Williams's were badly burned and stained by smoke. Other damage was done, and for a while it looked as if the building was doomed.

While the fire was burning the heavy cloud that had been threatening all the afternoon burst upon the city. The wind was blowing at a fearful speed and the signs and dry goods boxes were blown about by the wind. A perfect storm of dust rushed with blinding force through the streets and scattered the large crowd that had gathered to witness the fire.

Last night's fire was the second time the large office building has been threatened within the past two weeks. The first fire occurred early in the morning and attracted the attention of the police on account of the dense smoke that issued from the windows near the roof. Chief Joyner has always been afraid of the building, as he considers it one of the most dangerous in the city should fire get much headway.

Chief Joyner is anxious to find what has caused the two fires in the building. In the future he will watch the building with more than ordinary care, and the janitors have been instructed to see that every precaution is taken to prevent any trash being kept in the building.

FIVE FIRES YESTERDAY.

The Department Kept Busy Extinguishing Small Blazes Here and There.

The fire department was called out five times yesterday.

The first call was yesterday morning at 8:55 o'clock, when the company was called out to 74 Mills street. There was no damage done to amount to anything, merely a defective flue.

The next call was to No. 353 Edgewood avenue, to extinguish a small blaze in the chimney.

At 5:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon the house occupied by J. Scharts, No. 53 Butler street, caught on fire by the explosion of an oil stove. At first it looked as if the fire would be more serious than it proved to be, but the fire department soon arrived and extinguished the flames before they could gain any headway.

A small blaze was found in the residence of Mr. J. R. Gregory, which was easily extinguished. No damage was done.

These small fires kept the department busy yesterday. But for their quick work in extinguishing the flames, there might have been great damage done to several portions of the city.

AT THE THEATERS.

Paul M. Potter's dramatization of DuMaurier's famous novel, "Trilby," will be presented at the Grand Thursday and Friday by A. M. Palmer's company, under the direction of William A. Brady. The company that will interpret the piece here is an especially selected one. Taffy, The Laird, Little Billie, Zou Zou, Svengali not only look their part, but act them so perfectly that one might think they stepped from the pages of DuMaurier's book. Trilby has been selected from forty young aspirants as the most suited, mentally and physically, and has been pronounced the ideal Trilby. There will be a special bargain matinee Friday at 2:30 p. m.

THE FAST MAIL.

"The Fast Mail," Lincoln J. Carter's famous railroad play, will be the attraction tonight and Tuesday at the Columbia theater.

The play is not new to our theatergoers, but as it has not been seen here for several seasons it should draw large audiences.

It is a scenic melodrama, full of stirring climaxes, good dialogue and with a most interesting plot.

The steamboat explosion, the freight train, the flight of the fast mail and Niagara falls are the principal scenes of the play and each one is a marvel of realism and stagecraft.

Niagara Falls at moonlight with the mist rising from the falls is one of the most beautiful scenes imiginable.

Popular prices—15c to 50c—will prevail during the engagement.

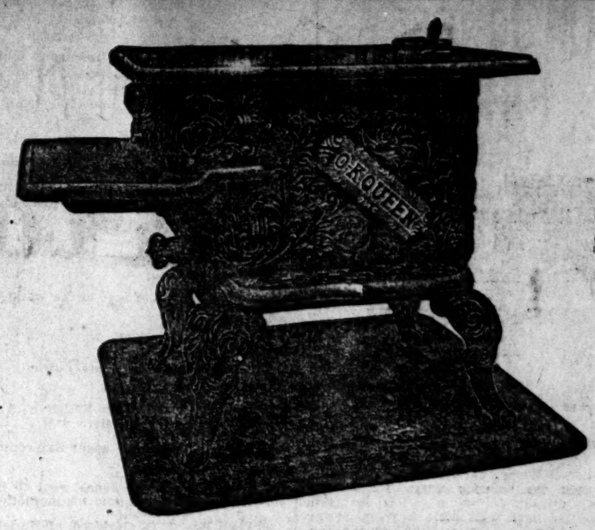
At the matinee Tuesday 25 cents will admit to any part of the theater.

Novelist Guida's Vagaries.

Guida has more fads and fancies than even a fin de siecle college girl. The scent she uses is made specially for her by a celebrated Venetian perfumer, and costs $40 an ounce. She cannot bear starched muslin; the touch of velvet makes her feel creepy, and she faints at the smell of honey. She lives in a very pretty villa near Florence, and is, as those who have read her books can see for themselves, an enthusiastic lover of dogs. Guida always dresses in white, summer and winter, and has a splendid collection of mediaeval curiosities.

"SVENGALI" IN TRILBY.

BIG VALUES. SMALL MONEYS.



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SHE LIKED DISRAELI.

The Queen, However, Is Not So Fond of Gladstone.

From The Baltimore Sun.

In this year of the queen's "diamond jubilee" many interesting reminiscences of her long reign are finding their way into print. Among the most interesting of them are those which throw light upon Victoria's personal estimate of the different statesmen who have served her as prime ministers for the past sixty years. In a book recently published in London, written by Mr. Reginald Brett, the old story is revived of her majesty's strong liking for Benjamin Disraeli, otherwise called Lord Beaconsfield, as her chief political adviser, and her equally strong antipathy for Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Brett quotes the queen as saying on one occasion, while the grand old man was her prime minister: "I am no longer queen. Mr. Gladstone is king." On the other hand, Lord Beaconsfield was heartily welcome at Windsor. At first the queen did not like him, but he rapidly won her favor, and during his two administrations he was the recipient of royal favors in his conduct of the government such as were not shown to any other of the many statesmen who had stood at the helm during her reign.

Mr. Brett explains the secret of Beaconsfield's conquest of the royal lady's good will by saying: "In trifles Disraeli never forgot the sex of the sovereign. In great affairs he never appears to remember it."

A similar explanation was given in a story which went the rounds some fifteen years ago to the effect that some one had inquired of the queen the secret of her preference for Beaconsfield over Gladstone, and that she had replied: "Mr. Gladstone always tells me what he thinks; Lord Beaconsfield always asks me what I think." Those who have studied Benjamin Disraeli's character, as shown by his writings and by all that is known of his private life, will not doubt that his courtly deference to the queen was the sincere homage of a great man to a good woman. All through his life he showed himself possessed of a singularly strong and almost superstitious belief in the power and influence of superior women. He implicitly believed that his wife had done more toward the making of his great career possible than he himself. It was in 1839 that Benjamin Disraeli led the widow of his friend, Mr. Wyndham Lewis, to the altar. At the previous election he and Mr. Lewis had run together for the borough of Maidstone and both were elected. Parliament opened, but Mr. Lewis never spoke, and died within a few months of his election. Two years later Mrs. Lewis, who was the daughter of Captain Viney Evans, R. N., became Mrs. Disraeli and brought to the future premier not only a considerable fortune, but perfect companionship. She was ten years his senior, and if a passage in "Endymion" is to be trusted as autobiographical, she relieved him of fully half the embarrassment of popping the question. To her influence he on many occasions ascribed the success of his after life. "Women will do much for you," says Myra to Endymion Ferras, (Disraeli's mask), and certain it is that Benjamin Disraeli believed that they had done more for him than all the other instrumentalities combined. Truth is stranger than fiction, and it is the simple truth that Mrs. Brydges Wyllyams, of Torquay, Devonshire, out of her woman's admiration for her genius, made him the heir to her estate, some $150,000. She only exacted from him in return his friendship while she lived and a promise that she should rest after death among the Disraelis at Hughenden.

The queen's favorite prime minister was all chivalrous deference to women in general and all devotion to one woman in particular. Addressing the farmers in Buckinghamshire at a harvest festival, he called his spouse "the best wife in England." He dedicated "Sybil" "to the most severe of critics, but a perfect wife." At every turn in the road along which we trace his path to fame, we see standing beside him this enchanting figure of a faithful wife, nerving his ambition, soothing his defects and entering with zest into his ultimately startling triumphs. An anecdote that well illustrates the fine sympathies that existed between them relates that how she rode him down to the house of commons, giving no sign of the acute pain resulting from her thumb having been severely crushed by the carriage door, lest her distress might unnerve him for the great speech he was shortly to deliver. The vicinage of their home at Hughenden was, while they lived, full of touching stories of their home felicity. Disraeli purchased Hughenden manor from the Norris family, and Mrs. Disraeli did with it, as long as she lived, what she pleased. The handsome mansion was more than half hidden by beeches and elms, and the gardens and conservatories were exceedingly beautiful. In a little basket carriage, behind a shaggy black pony called "Jack," Mrs. Disraeli was accustomed to ride around among her husband's neighbors and tenantry, with smiles for her social equals and an open hand for those of poorer station. At her instance Mrs. Disraeli built a convenient and well-appointed schoolhouse, in connection with St. Michael's church, where they were to be seen kneeling together every Sunday when parliament was not in session. They both took a deep interest in the laborers' families on their estate, and each cottage was a little model of convenience and comfort. It is not surprising that this fond couple should have been regarded as something more than common clay by the simply country folk thereabouts.

After they had passed through nearly thirty years of life together—years in which his political career had been an almost unbroken succession of political defeats—there came a day, in 1868, when the queen offered him a peerage. He declined it, but asked her majesty to bestow the honor upon his wife. He had won a coronet—always one of his pet ambitions—and it sat at her feet. Mrs. Disraeli accordingly became Viscountess Beaconsfield. A little over four years later, in December, 1872, she died. On foot, with uncovered head and alone, he followed her remains to the crypt of the little church of St. Michael's, which he soon afterwards restored and beautified in her gracious memory. Later on he became the earl of Beaconsfield. Those who enjoyed his intimacy have testified to the crushing effect her death had upon him. Yet his was the poetic, the hopeful, the unquenchable spirit, and he lived on and worked with something of the same fine fire. And yet not quite! He amazed the world with his "spirited foreign policy" and entertained it with his "Endymion," but there was something lacking in it all. There is no reason to believe that Mary Anne Disraeli was the intellectual equal of her husband. But it was evident that, minus her association, he was not his own self.

It is not surprising that he should have been counted among the friends of woman's political enfranchisement, or that "Endymion" should be full of Eveolatry, if we may be permitted the coinage. Nor is it difficult to understand how such a man won the admiration and confidence of the queen, whom he made an empress. He had a checkered public experience, in which the glories of triumph shimmered with a fitful splendor against a heavy background of checks and reverses, but in his home he was supremely successful. His hour of triumph came very late and was then quite brief. Englishmen still differ as to the merits of his political ideas and policies, but in this year of the diamond jubilee of Victoria they are remembering that he was her favorite prime minister, and long after his acts as a statesman have ceased to have any controversial interest he will be recalled as the man who paid knightly homage to woman and was ever proud to say that the foundations of his great fame were laid in their good will and favor.

Royalty Equipped with Trades.

From The New York Advertiser.

The prince of Wales is said to have learned in his youth to make stockings. His son, the duke of York, learned the trade of ropemaking. His cousin, the czar Nicholas II., can plow, sow and reap. The Emperor William is a practical typesetter. King Humbert is not only an excellent shoemaker, but cobbles also to perfection. Oscar of Sweden handles the ax with dexterity, like an approved woodman, not even yielding the palm in this respect to Mr. Gladstone. Queen Victoria is exceedingly fond of knitting. Not long ago she finished a woolen coverlid and presented it to the oldest and most deserving of the inmates of an asylum for disabled workingwomen in the Isle of Wight.

THE GRAND

TRILBY

THURSDAY and FRIDAY
MARCH 25 and 26.
MATINEE FRIDAY.

A. M. PALMER'S CO.
Presenting Paul M. Potter's Dramatization of Du Maurier's
TRILBY
A Superb Company.
A Magnificent Production.
No Increase in Prices.

SPECIAL BARGAIN MATINEE FRIDAY
25 and 50c. No Higher.
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TRILBY

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TONIGHT and TUESDAY NIGHT.
BARGAIN—MATINEE—TUESDAY.

LINCOLN J. CARTER'S GRAND SCENIC PRODUCTION
THE FAST MAIL

10 Sets of Special Scenery
Flight of the Fast Mail. Niagara Falls by Moonlight with Rolling Mist. Practical Working Engine, and 14 Freight Cars, with Illuminated Caboose. The Dago Dive. Realistic River Scene and Steamboat explosion, and other startling Effects.

Night Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Matinee, 25c to all parts of the house. Sale at Miller's, under Columbia Theater.

ONE CENT A WORD
Pays for "ads" in the Want Column of
The Evening Constitution.

Spring Complexions.

While women, fair and otherwise, are expending much thought on their spring clothes, it is only natural for them to think of their complexions a bit also. It is a wise thing to do, for a sallow, dry skin does not look well with a fresh spring gown. If rouged cheeks and pencilled eyebrows are ever pardonable in daytime it is with velvet hats, drooping plumes and dark gowns. But fancy the effect with fresh, light-colored fabrics a hat laden with flowers and a background of blue sky and tender, green foliage. It is a glaring mockery of the eternal fitness of things.

The average woman just at this season is rather destitute of natural bloom and beauty. It is an invincibly fair, soft complexion that comes out of the winter's ordeal of fierce winds out of doors and the drying heat of grates indoors and is unscathed.

However, the masseuse assures us suavely that all this may be overcome with patient effort long continued. Some of her advice is herein set forth for the benefit of those women inclined to take it. She says:

"I have seen many ladies whose faces were dry, harsh and wrinkled, and as deficient in oil as though they had been using an astringent. The natural oil, probably never too plentiful, had been exhausted, the skin had dried and cracked, and was generally in a deplorable condition.

"A face of this sort should never be washed in ordinary water unless a pure face cream has first been rubbed into the pores, as dry skins are usually delicate, and ordinary water acts on them like poison. Mme. Patti never uses water on her lovely complexion unless she is sure that it is free from lime and other destructive properties. Rain and distilled or rose water are the purest waters to use on the skin of the face. Almond oil is beneficial to a dry skin after washing, but a Patti rose cream is much the best. Very little soap should be used on a dry skin, and that by all means should be the Spanish olive oil soap.

"No woman is pleased to witness the advent of her first wrinkles, and she is disposed to ignore their existence as long as possible. The day comes, however, when these unwelcome wrinkles will not be ignored, and their owner is in despair and begins a long struggle in the effort to ascertain what to do to get rid of them.

"Now, a careful study of the cause and cure of wrinkles has convinced me that, in the first place, they are not inevitable, and, in the second place, having come without bidding, they may be dismissed without ceremony.

"Wrinkles are caused in several ways; they are not necessity found on an aged face which has seen many summers and winters. If that face has not been cared for with probable wrinkles in view, they are caused by the shrinking of the muscles, which have lost their natural vigor and no longer possess the power to sustain the skin, and thus preserve the contour and plumpness, as in youth.

"A woman who sees the first thread wrinkles beginning to gather suspiciously around her eyes and mouth and near the corners of her ears should adopt precautions, just as she goes to a dentist in order to seek the means for the preservation of her teeth. She should show equal interest in the care of her complexion. No part of the body is so freely exposed to the influence of wind and weather as in the face.

"When a person has long been ill she needs not only nourishing food, but stimulating tonics as well, to assist in regaining her lost strength. In the same way the face muscles which have become enfeebled need nourishing skin foods and tonics.

"A face on which age has planted many premature wrinkles can be freed from them if ladies would only begin to take preventive treatment before the wrinkles are firmly established."

—:o:—

Clippings.

The following items of interest are from The Griffin Call, of yesterday:

Major A. Randall spent yesterday in Atlanta.

Lamar Moore spent yesterday in Atlanta.

Mrs. R. A. Drake spent yesterday in Atlanta.

Charles Springer, of Atlanta, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. E. W. Hammond returned yesterday from a week's visit to relatives in Atlanta.

Professor and Mrs. J. Henry Walker spent the day with friends in Atlanta yesterday.

Colonel M. Pliny Hall, of Atlanta, is spending a few days with friends in this city.

Dr. Francis P. Smith, of Atlanta, is spending a few days with relatives in this city.

Mrs. E. B. Boyd and Mrs. L. Cleveland spent the day with friends in Atlanta yesterday.

—:o:—

Rome misses greatly the charming presence of Mrs. Morton R. Emmons since her removal to Atlanta. The lovely home stands lonely and as though it missed the bright presence of its former mistress. Mrs. Emmons's intellectuality was of a high order; this combined with her lovely person and graciousness of manner made a woman truly to be admired and loved. Social and literary circles lost one of their brightest ornaments when Atlanta won her.—Rome Georgian.

—:o:—

Mrs. William Hawks, of Atlanta, and her daughter, Miss Sarah, have spent several weeks in the city, the guests of Mrs. DeWitt F. Wilcox, on Second avenue. Columbus is their old home and they have hosts of friends here who are ever glad to welcome them and loath to give them up. Columbus has given so many nice people to Atlanta and although the fascinations of a larger city with its fashion, bustle and stir environ them they always look to Columbus as a dear old place to come back to, whose people are "just the sweetest, kindest and best in the world."—Columbus Ledger.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS

California White Asparagus Tips, 1-2 lb sq cans, 25c	A great delicacy suitable for salads or for serving on toasts.
"R. H." Brand California White Asparagus, 2 1-2 lb square cans, 35c, 3 $1.00.	Large, white and tender. Nothing superior for the money.
MOUNTAIN ROSE (peeled) Oyster Bay Asparagus, 2 lb sq cans, 40c	This is finest Oyster Bay asparagus, large, white and tender. Sold last year at 50c per can.
ROMAIN'S Oyster Bay Green Tips, 2 1-2 lb. rd cans, 35c	Finest Oyster Bay green asparagus tips, every particle usable, making it the cheapest to economical housekeepers.

C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.
209 and 209 Peachtree Street, Phone 689.

—:o:—

Personal Points.

Colonel Seidel spent last Friday with his son at the State university.

—:o:—

Hon. Herbert Manson spent Saturday in Columbus.

—:o:—

Mr. George Thomas Jones went to Macon last week on a visit to his mother.

—:o:—

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Garwood, of Marietta, spent yesterday in Atlanta.

—:o:—

Miss Lizzie Dobbs, of Woodstock, is in Atlanta, visiting friends and relatives.

—:o:—

Miss Flora Pickett, of Canton, is in the city, visiting Mrs. Maddox, on Whitehall street.

—:o:—

Miss Ruby Lester, of Hiram, who has been visiting Mrs. W. C. Daniel several days, leaves for home today.

—:o:—

Mr. "Tick" Tichenor, of football fame, spent Sunday in the city.

—:o:—

Miss Marie Lewis has returned home after a visit to friends in Rome.

—:o:—

Mrs. George D. Thomas and Miss Maggie Morton, of Athens, arrived in the city last week on a visit to friends.

—:o:—

Miss Jean Davis has recovered from her recent illness.

—:o:—

Mrs. R. A. Johnson is the guest of her son, Mr. Ligon Johnson, in Columbus.

—:o:—

Miss Mamie Burroughs, who has been the guest of friends in the city for some time, leaves Wednesday for her home in Brunswick.

—:o:—

Mr. Alex Bonnyman, of Rome, was in the city Saturday en route to Macon.

—:o:—

Mr. and Mrs. Sullins, of Knoxville, Tenn., leave today for their home, after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart.

—:o:—

Mrs. Charles Aull, of Chattanooga, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. O. Mitchell.

—:o:—

Mr. Moreland Dozier, of Columbus, spent yesterday in the city with Mr. John Speer.

—:o:—

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Huff, a young couple prominent in Rome society, were in the city Saturday en route to Barnesville.

—:o:—

Mr. Charley Black, of the State university, was in the city Saturday and Sunday.

—:o:—

Miss Vickers, of Americus, is the charming guest of Miss Mae Maddox.

—:o:—

Mrs. Robert Dohme left Saturday for Albany, where she will be the guest of Judge Pope's family during chautauqua week.

—:o:—

Mr. Milton Borches, of Nashville, is at the Kimball.

—:o:—

Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon leaves tomorrow for Albany to spend chautauqua week with Mrs. T. M. Carter.

—:o:—

Mr. Sewall Black, of Americus, spent Saturday and yesterday in the city.

—:o:—

Mr. Ike Hoffmeyer, manager of the university baseball team, was in the city Saturday, arranging the game to be played in Atlanta this spring.

—:o:—

Mr. H. Gratten Colvin, one of the most popular of the university students, spent Sunday in the city with his parents.

—:o:—

Mrs. Sanders McDaniel has returned from Nashville, where she has been visiting Chancellor and Mrs. James Kirkland. The latter are being congratulated by their friends upon the recent advent of a daughter in their home.

—:o:—

On account of the Henry Watterson lecture at the Grand this evening Mrs. Gebhart's literature lecture is postponed until tomorrow evening. The subject tomorrow evening will be the transition from Chaucer to Shakespeare, and will deal with the period at which Spenser wrote; synopsis of the "Faerie Queen," selections and supplementary reading.

—:o:—

Among the pleasantest social events of last week was the dinner party given Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Alexander Magill.

—:o:—

Miss Mannie Dudley Pilchree, a charming Nashville society belle, will arrive in the city soon to be the guest of Miss Lulu Belle Hemphill.

—:o:—

Mrs. Thomas B. Neal will go to Nashville the 31st to attend the Wilson-Gray wedding. She will be absent until June 1st.

—:o:—

The euchre party given by Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Neal at the Aragon Saturday evening was a very delightful affair. Miss Reese won the first prize, a handsome candelabra, in delft design.

—:o:—

Miss Annie Johnson, of Athens, is attending college at Manchester.

—:o:—

Judge Henry Tompkins is in Savannah.

—:o:—

Miss Hortense Alexander has returned home after a visit to Miss Abrahams in Savannah.

—:o:—

Mrs. Monroe S. Worsham is absent on a visit to friends in Americus and Cuthbert.

—:o:—

Miss Lucy May Manry is visiting friends in Cordele.

—:o:—

Miss Edna Pope, a social favorite in Atlanta, will arrive on Wednesday upon a visit of some length to Miss Berta Crisp.—Americus Times-Recorder.

—:o:—

Miss Male McDonald is visiting the Misses Lyons in Savannah.

—:o:—

Mrs. David Stern, of Quincy, Ill., who has been visiting relatives here, is at present with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Weil, in Savannah.

—:o:—

Mrs. J. H. Fleming, of Athens, is visiting Mrs. Howard VanEpps.

—:o:—

Mrs. Lowndes went to Athens last week to be present at a recital in which her laughter, Miss Emily, played an important part.

—:o:—

Miss Susie Lumpkin, of Athens, is the guest of relatives in the city.

—:o:—

Miss Elizabeth Wheatley, of Americus, had the misfortune to be thrown from her bicycle Friday morning, breaking her arm.

—:o:—

Miss Edna Pope has returned from Athens where she attended the piano recital given by her sister, Miss Ella Pope. The Athens Banner has this to say of the recital:

"Miss Ella Pope's piano recital Thursday evening was a delightful musical event, and was the last one of a series of pupil recitals at the Lucy Cobb. Miss Pope was attired in a white taffeta silk veiled in mousseline de soie and carried an immense bunch of white rose. The stage was lavishly decorated with pink and white carnalivus roses and maidenhair fern with which her friends had complimented her. Her interpretation of Chopin and Rubinstein were exquisite."

Saving deposits are now being received by the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, and interest paid thereon from date of deposit. mon wed sat.

TENNESSEE'S CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION DRAWING NEAR.

The eyes of all true southerners are now turned toward Nashville, where the gates of the Tennessee Centennial exposition will be thrown ajar on the first day of May and the citizens of every clime invited to come and see one of the grandest exhibits which has ever been witnessed in the south.

The citizens of Atlanta and residents of Georgia are particularly interested in the Tennessee centennial. They are aware of the success of the great Cotton States and International exposition, which was held here, and are wishing that Tennessee's effort may result in just such good as did the exposition held in Atlanta.

Mr. D. G. Charles, of Nashville, chairman of the committee on music and amusements, sends The Evening Constitution an interesting letter on the work done at Nashville and he tells about the prospect of the big show in an interesting manner.

LETTER FROM MR. CHARLES.

He says:

"The numerous brilliant pages of Tennessee history that have followed each other in quick succession during the past century have been the stepping stones by which a great goal has been reached, the factors that made the Tennessee Centennial exposition a possibility. The great gathering of products of the field and the mine, the factory and the forge, is held to commemorate the entrance of Tennessee into the union, the addition of another star to the constellation whose luster is shed, o'er all the earth, reflected in the dew drop and held captive in the gem. The birth of Tennessee as a state only marks an epoch in its history. The doings of the first Tennesseeans have not been placed on record, at least, they are not placed in the archieves, but mounds, and graves, and ruins of fortresses make us wonder why Columbus, De Soto or Navarez called this the new world, when all that they saw was nearly as old as the hills themselves. So the hundred years that will have expired on April 30, 1897, must not be accepted as the beginning of Tennessee history, but as the opening of the period that linked the new state with 'the-land-of-the-river-of-the-big-land.'

"The idea of a Tennessee Centennial exposition originated with men who did not desire to make a money making scheme out of it, but from purely patriotic motives, to show the world what Tennessee possessed and what she could do. So from small beginnings it gradually rose to an object of national importance, and then to an international exposition. It is now far grander and greater than the Philadelphia Centennial, and in many respects, notably architecture and electricity, it eclipses the great wirld's fair.

The buildings that have sprung heavenward from the fair green hills of Davidson county, in the environs of the capital city, are majestic in the fullest sense of the word, and no finer aggregation of structures has in the history of the entire world ever been seen in such an area. The Parthenon, of course, heads the list; such brilliant examples of architecture have been called 'frozen music,' and it is certainly a song without voices. Standing before the Parthenon, as it did on the Acropolis of old Greece, is a gigantic statue of Pallas Athenae, chiseled by the hand of a fair Tennesseean, Miss Aenid Yandell, now of Paris. Then there is the Erectheon, or history building, a splendid specimen of pure Greek architecture: the hygienic and education building, United States government building, machinery building, agriculture building, and so on, every individual structure of the thirty-six buildings on the grounds being a perfect specimen of the work of the architect and artisan. The grounds are beautifully laid out. The work of the landscape gardner was not called much into requisition as nature had done almost all that was necessary in the way of adornment. The waters of Cockerill's spring have been dammed and beautiful lakes formed, and beds of choice flowers in every conceivable design are scattered in profusion over the velvet lawns. Then there are fountains, statuary, arbors, groves and grottoes innumerably and a thousand and one other things not recalled on the instant.

"And it will not do to forget 'Vanity Fair.' Nashville's Midway plaisance with Jardin de Mabille or Cremorne attachment, without the objectionable features. It will be a veritable realm of delight. There will be palaces of illusion, electrical marvels, Venetian canals, Chinese village and theater, Moorish palace, cyclorama battle of Gettysburg, Cuban village, dancers of Bagdad, corvphees of Benares, an ostrich farm, gorgeous displays of fireworks and entrancing music. Such music has never been heard in toe south before. There will be Ballstedt and Ballenberg with forty-five of the finest musicians on the continent: Gilmore's famous Twenty-second New York Regiment band, now Victor Herbert's: Innes and his aggregation of soloists: the great Conterno's, Indian, Mexican and other bands, all of them at the head of the profession. Not a word need be said about the exhibits, unless perhaps the fact might be mentioned that every inch of space has been utilized and 'still they some.' Wings and additions have been added to nearly all the buildings and it will be a very hard matter to find out what branch of trade or commerce, art, or science is not represented at the Tennessee Centennial exposition.

"As previously mentioned, it was not intended to make a money-making scheme out of it: so space is free, and not only space, but power also is free. Tennessee fears no competition, and opens the doors of the wide, wide world and says there are our treasures and there are lots more where they came from. Do you want to share them? If you do, come along, there's work for the willing and just reward for all toil.

"Georgia has erected its own monument, and it is one that is as enduring as the hills whence it came. Venable Bros., of Atlanta, has erected a stately obelisk of Stone Mountain granite that stands like the index of a gigantic sun dial, whose shadow falls over a wide area and reminds us of the flight of time. There is an enormous slab of the same granite that is on the ground beside it, one of the largest ever quarried, and exquisitely beautiful in color and fine in texture. Georgia is represented in several other quarries, and always with credit to herself. She remembers the lesson learned at Atlanta and freely tells of her experience. Speaking of experience suggests attendance, and thereby hangs a tale. There are seven millions more people living within a night's ride of Nashville than live within a night's ride of Chicago. That may look odd, but it is true, and a large proportion of them will at some time between May 1st and October 31st visit the Tennessee Centennial exposition.

"D. G. CHARLES."

EARTHQUAKES IN ENGLAND.

Some of the Recent Shocks Which the Island Has Sustained.

From The London Telegraph.

To judge by the records, yesterday's earthquake affected a more than usually wide area. As a rule, these disturbances do not influence more than two or three English counties, but the present perturbation extended from Bridport, in the south, to Lancashire, in the north, and from Alberystwith, in the west, to Lincolnshire, in the east. The event constitutes a reminder that even temperate countries like our own are by no means exempt from seismic trouble, though, fortunately, the shocks are, as a rule, of a mild and more or less insignificant nature. There are upon record, as having occurred in these islands, between 200 and 300 earthquakes, and some have been attended with damage and loss of life. This was the case as recently as April 22, 1884, when an alarming earthquake occurred in Essex, Suffolk and Middlesex. The center of the disturbance was at Colchester, where the Congregational church spire was hurled to the ground, and chimney stacks fell in all directions, doing great damage to the houses, from which the people fled in horror.

Much injury was also caused in the neighboring towns and villages, some of which looked as if they had been bombarded. The parish church of Langenhoe was completely wrecked. The shocks, which were experienced at about 9:20 a. m., appear to have been preceded by a noise like a rushing wind, similar to that which is stated to have been heard yesterday. The seismic wave passed from northeast to southwest, and its influence was sensibly felt in the metropolis, and at Ipswich, Cambridge, Bishop's Stortford, Northampton, Leicester, Woolwich and Sheerness. The extent of the damage done in the county of Essex was so great that it led the lord mayor to open an eastern counties' earthquake fund at the Mansion house. This benefited the sufferers to the extent of more than £10,000, though it by no means compensated for the vast loss of property which this—probably the worst earthquake recorded in England—brought in its train. This is the first and only time that the charitable assistance of the city has had to be invoked in consequence of an earthquake occurring in our own islands.

Looking back further into history, it is found that the first severe earthquake recorded in England occurred at Lincoln in 1142. In 1274 one was experienced, with more or less force, throughout the country, and Glastonbury abbey was destroyed, while the earthquake, which was then described as "the greatest known," happened in 1318. In 1580 London was visited with a severe shock, which brought down a part of St. Paul's, while the Temple churches fell. In 1690 there was an earthquake in Dublin, and sixty years later London had another of these physical disturbances, but on this occasion it was only slight. For 100 years following 1750 there was a measure of freedom, but in 1863 came a rather serious earthquake, felt more particularly in Staffordshire and Worcestershire. In 1865 a slight shock was reported from South Wales and the west of England, presumpably the center of yesterday's disturbance. This district, it would appear, is not altogether unaccustomed to these occurrences, for in August, 1892, and again in November, 1893, shocks were reported from South Wales and Cornwall, affecting also the east of Ireland. Yorkshire has from time to time been visited by slight earthquakes, while in the years 1858 and 1889 there were no fewer than four in Scotland. One of them affected the whole country, while the others occurred at Annaudale, at Edinburg, and at Inverness, respectively. At the latter place and at Forres buildings were damaged. It has been observed that—at all events, so far as our own islands are concerned—earthquakes occur more often during the winter than the summer half of the year.

Though we still have weather prophets with us, the comparative infrequance of severe earthquakes has robbed the profession of a seismic seer of its charm. Such an occupation was, however, once followed. After the slight shock experienced in London in February, 1750, an individual, who was apparently of some influence, prophesied that there would be a serious earthquake on April 8th of the same year. He was so successful in working upon the fears of the people that thousands of persons—especially those of rank and fortune—passed the night of the 7th in their carriages and tents in Hyde park. No earthquake came, however, and the prophet was denounced as a madman. Horace Walpole, writing on the eve of the predicted calamity, speaks of "earthquake gowns" as being specially made for the purpose of sitting up on this particular night. "But what will you think," he adds, "of Lady Catherine Pelham, Lady Frances Arundel and Lord and Lady Galway, who go this evening to an inn ten miles out of town, where they are to play at brag till 5 back—I suppose to look for the bones of their husbands and families under the rub-o'clock in the morning, and then come bish?"

HOW INDIANS ARE NAMED.

The Characteristics of the Infant Are First Observed.

From The Review of Reviews.

As the Indian child grows he commits acts from time to time each of which give him a new name. For instance, he may see a bear and run screaming to the tepee. The folks all laugh at him and call him Runs-from-a-bear. Later on he may become the possessor of an unruly pony, which he fears to ride, and becomes known as Afraid-of-his-horse. Or, he may mount a horse from which another Indian has been thrown, and he then is spoken of as Rides-the-horse. Further on he becomes a great hunter and kills five bears, and they call him Five-bears, and when he slays another his name changes to Six-bears. He may perform a valiant deed in battle and ride his horse through the camp of the enemy, for which he is dubbed Charges-through-the-camp. During the conflict he may kill one of the enemy. If his victim is the only one slain he is called Kills-the-enemy. But if others fall the one he has killed must be described, as Kills-the-one-with-the-big-knee. If he braids in his hair a yellow feather which he has plucked from the tail of an eagle he may be called Eagle-tail, Eagle-feather, Yellow-tail or yellow feather. If he gives it to his friend he will be named Gives-feather, but if he refuses to part with it his name will change to Keeps-his-feather. Or he may obtain his name from some other object. If he is accustomed to ride what is commonly known as a "calico" horse he may be called Spotted-horse, but if his horse has a short tail he will be known as Bob-tail-horse. The chances are that he will be known by all the foregoing names. His enemies in the tribe will continue to speak of him as Long-ears, Runs-from-a-bear, or Afraid-of-his-horse, while his friends will call him Rides-the-horse, Six-bears or Kills-the-enemy. For this reason it occurs that if you speak of an Indian in the presence of certain members of the tribe and call him Six-bears they will laugh at you and say: "That not his name; his name Runs-from-a-bear." But if you speak of him to certain others as Runs-from-a-bear they will scowl and say: "That not his name; his name Kills-the-enemy."

Hence it will be seen that the Indian names are nothing, a delusion and a snare, and the practice of converting them into English appears eminently unwise. It is certain that the name on the rolls at the agency is the interpretation of only one of the Indian's several "names." A short Indian name in their own vernacular, or a syllable or two of a long one, if euphonious and pronounceable, as they usually are, will answer quite well for a family name, but the translations are never satisfactory and cannot be too strongly condemned.

Excellent Reason.

The London Financial News shows why banks do not break in China. It is simple, and The News throws its facts into the form of poetry as follows:

They send no glittering statements out,
When a bank goes to smash in China,
To show 'tis solvent beyond a doubt.
When a bank goes to smash in China,
No pitying tears you see them shed;
But they take a big cheeseknife instead,
And amputate the president's head;
And banks never break in China.

The Pope's Revenues.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The pope is allowed for his personal wants about $160,000 annually. A regular allowance is also made for other dignitaries of the vatican. The cardinals receive $140,000. Other expenses are: For poor dioceses, $50,000; secretary of state, $200,000; employees and abiegates, $300,000; support of schools and the poor, $240,000; administration of the vatican, $380,000. The total expenditures for all purposes amount yearly to more than $1,400,000. The income is received from many sources. Strange to say, Italy contributes the smallest part of the revenue. The United States sends among the largest amounts of money. The pope receives from time to time rich presents from the crowned heads. The last jubilee of Pope Leo XIII brought the vatican $500,000.

A BIG MEET OF BAPTISTS

Southern Baptist Association Will Hold Its Annual Convention at Wilmington in May.

HUNDREDS OF GEORGIANS TO GO

Convention Will Be One of the Biggest Religious Events of the Year in the South.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Dr. Henry McDonald, of Atlanta, Is President—List of Those Who Will Attend—Great Interest Already Being Taken in the Coming Convention.

The Southern Baptist Convention will hold its annual meeting at Wilmington, N. C., beginning on Friday, the 7th of May, and lasting until Monday.

The meetings will be held in the meeting house of the First Baptist church and will be largely attended by prominent Baptists from all parts of the south.

The convention sermon will be preached by R. A. Venable, of Mississippi, with W. R. L. Smith, of Missouri, as his alternate.

GEORGIANS WHO WILL ATTEND.

The members from Georgia who will attend the convention are:

B. F. Abbott, Atlanta; A. D. Adair, Atlanta; S. R. C. Adams, Marietta; D. M. Almand, Conyers; G. W. Argabrite, Madison; W. W. Arnold, Richland; A. J. Battle, Rome; T. P. Bell, Atlanta; J. J. Bennett, Cave Spring; H. R. Bernard, Athens; L. F. Bialock, Fayetteville; W. L. L. Bowen, Jewells; F. M. Brantley, Senoia; J. T. Bright, Cedartown; Elijah A. Brown, Atlanta; James R. Brown, Canton; J. M. Callaway, West Point; T. M. Callaway, Lumpkin; W. R. Callaway, Atlanta; J. C. Camp, Jonesboro; W. J. Carswell, Waycross; G. H. Carter, Washington; E. L. Connally, Atlanta; C. C. Cox, College Park; H. L. Crimbley, Fort Gaines; Walker Dunson, Atlanta; W. J. Durham, Rome; E. M. Dyer, Dalton; James F. Edens, Atlanta; B. F. Elliott, Athens; W. W. Fitts, Carrollton; A. D. Freeman, Newnan; J. B. Gambrell, Atlanta; J. H. Gambrell, Jonesboro; G. W. Gardner, Fort Valley; B. J. W. Graham, Cochran; J. M. Green, Atlanta; D. W. Gwin, Atlanta; Henderson Hallman, Atlanta; D. B. Hamilton, Rome; W. D. Hammock, Coleman; Harvey Hatcher, Atlanta; J. B. Hawthorne, Atlanta; H. H. Hickman, Augusta; T. J. Holmes, Tennille; J. E. Hudson, Rome; J. G. Hunt, Summerville; G. William Hurt, Guyton; M. C. Jackson, Tunnell Hill; S. Y. Jameson, Atlanta; P. A. Jessup, Tifton; A. S. Jones, Turin; W. J. King, Adairsville; W. H. Lumpkin, Cartersville; W. W. Mabry, Richland; Malcolm MacGregor, Atlanta; J. J. Maddox, Atlanta; A. M. Marshall, Eatonton; E. W. Marshall, Tennille; Henry McDonald, Atlanta; T. S. Bell, Athens; J. M. Mitchell, Greenesboro; W. H. Moffatt, Savannah; R. A. Montieth, Atlanta; A. J. Morgan, Acworth; G. B. Myers, Trion Factory; J. R. Nichols, Griffin; J. D. Norris, Buena Vista; W. J. Northen, Atlanta; G. A. Nunnally, LaGrange; T. W. O'Kelley, Griffin; B. M. Pack, West Point; F. J. Paxon, Atlanta; J. W. Pitts, Summerville; D. B. Plumb, Augusta; H. W. Rhodes, Suwanee; B. F. Riley, Athens; W. H. Scruggs, Waycross; R. H. Smith, Gainesville; J. C. Solomon, Dublin; A. T. Spalding, Atlanta; T. Spurlock, Carrollton; W. L. Stanton, College Park; T. H. Stout, Thomaston; R. B. Traylor, Richland; I. T. Tichenor, Atlanta; J. B. Turpin, Americus; I. J. VanNess, Atlanta; A. B. Vaughan, Jr., Canton; Thomas Walker, Augusta; A. C. Ward, Atlanta; J. B. Webster, Waynesville; M. M. Welch, Atlanta; W. D. Winburn, Madison; H. W. Williams, Elberton; Q. L. Williford, Madison; J. D. Winchester, Atlanta; J. C. Wingo, Carrollton; L. D. Wooten, Rome; John A. Wray, Milledgeville; W. N. Young, Athens; W. S. McCarty, Appalachee; E. Z. F. Golden, Bethel; W. W. Roop, Carrollton; J. J. Andrews, Chattooga; W. H. Smith, Columbus; W. N. Ragsdale, Concord; W. L. Shattuck, Coosa; J. M. McBrayer, Coosanalile; J. H. Kilpatrick, Georgia; Lansing Burrows, Hephzibah; J. J. Kimsey, Hiawassee; J. E. Eden, Mercer; H. M. Fout, Middle Cherokee; F. A. Brown, Mountaintown; J. C. Brewton, New Ebenezer; T. J. Shipman, New Sunburg; J. A. Wynne, Noonday; W. M. Gilmore, Piedmont; W. H. Cooper, Polk county; C. B. Willingham, Rehoboth; J. G. Gibson, Sarepta; B. D. Ragsdale, South River; A. B. Hawkes, Summer Hill; T. J. Beck, Washington; F. M. Bialock, Western.

The object of the meeting is to discuss home and foreign missionary work and to unite the workers in a stronger bond of brotherly love and direct their noble work with system and order.

THE OFFICERS.

The officers of the convention are:

President, Henry McDonald, Georgia; vice presidents, R. W. Sanders, South Carolina; D. I. Purser, Louisiana; B. D. Gray, Alabama; R. T. Vann, North Carolina; A. G. McNanaway, Arkansas; F. C. McConnell, Virginia; T. J. Bailey, Mississippi; W. P. Harvey, Kentucky; B. H. Carroll, Texas; M. D. Jeffries, Tennessee; S. M. Yeatman, District of Columbia; C. H. Nash, Florida; G. W. Hatcher, Missouri; C. L. Laws, Maryland; J. L. White, Georgia. I. T. Tichenor, corresponding secretary; Walker Dunson, treasurer; A. C. Briscoe, recording secretary; B. F. Abbott, auditor, Other managers, George Hillyer, G. G. Roy, John M. Green, E. L. Connally, S. Y. Jameson, J. M. Britain, N. F. Cooledge, M. M. Welch, G. Westmoreland, A. D. Adair, Porter King, J. J. Maddox, A. J. Cobb, E. H. Thornton, T. P. Bell.

Connected with the southern board of missionary work are many well-known women, who are doing a broad and far-reaching work.

The Sunday schools also are engaged in furthering the beautiful work of the convention and here many earnest workers give their time and influence to the work.

The proposed reunion of the Baptists for May promises to be one of the most interesting and largest known in the history of the church.

Hundreds of people from all over the country have signified their intention of attending the convention and the forty-second session is expected to be a brilliant religious achievement.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

What men call failure may often be what angels call success.—Ram's Horn.

Accurately Defined—What is pronunciation, Uncle Jim?" "It is something you hunt up in a dictionary one day and forget the next."—Chicago Record.

"What has become of your friend, Adolar?" "Bless you! Hadn't you heard? He's eloped—ha, ha!—with my wife!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness.—Carlyle.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT

HON. HENRY WATTERSON

Will Deliver His New and Interesting Lecture on the

LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Atlanta Lecture Association.

Admission, including reserved seats, 50c. Members of The Atlanta Lecture Association admitted free.

College Park..

Atlanta's Most.. Cultured Suburb

SO RAPID and substantial have been the improvements at College Park that the Atlanta and West Point Railroad has put on a schedule giving twenty trains daily between that place and the Union Depot.

The price of lots has been reduced and people seeking desirable residence property can find none more inviting than that at College Park. Splendid schools and colleges furnish every advantage for the proper education of boys and young women.

Houses are constantly being erected and are always rented before completed. Not a vacant house at College Park!

Any information desired can be obtained from

W. A. HEMPHILL, Constitution Office, OR D. U. SLOAN, Agent, At College Park.

FORGETS HER PAST UPON THE STAGE

Mrs. Fred Bush Is Now a Song and Dance Artist.

WAS DIVORCED LAST WEEK

Saturday Night She Joined the Buckler Stock Company Which Has Been Playing at the Lyceum Theater. What Mrs. Bush Says of Her Past and Future.

The rattle of the orchestra drum, the blast of the cornet and the tremulous notes of the violin have wooed Mrs. Fred C. Bush from the paths of matrimonial life to the gay and brilliant career of the song and dance artist.

Last week the little woman, just seventeen she says, sat in the courtroom awaiting the time when she was to tell the judge and jury of her unhappiness as the wife of young Fred Bush. She sat quietly in the witness chair, sobbing, her eyes suffused with tears and her young face saddened with the thoughts of the past.

Saturday night the young divorcee had swept away her tears. Her face was wreathed in smiles and she waited at the door of the greenroom on the Lyceum stage.

"I want to dance and sing on the stage," said Mrs. Bush to Manager Buckler, of the Buckler Stock Company. "I can dance like a senorita and sing as the nightingale. I am young and as you can see—beautiful. My married life was a failure, but I am now divorced. I want to forget the past. The stage has always had its attractions for me. The lights are brilliant, the costumes brilliant and gorgeous. Have you a place for me?"

Manager Buckler looked closely at the beautiful girl who waited impatiently for his reply. She had told him the truth; she was young and beautiful. She was in earnest and was anxious for an opportunity to please audiences and bow to encores and acknowledge flowers and receive little notes from the boxes.

"I'm so glad," said Mrs. Bush, "when she was told that she would be given a position in the stock company. "It's an ideal life, I imagine. It's so much better than the life I have been leading. I don't know what I will do, but suppose I will take light comedy parts and do a turn in dancing."

It was only last Thursday that Mrs. Bush told her story of disappointment in the courtroom. She said she married when only fifteen years of age and that her husband was just seventeen.

"I was too young to know what I was doing," said Mrs. Bush to the judge. "Fred soon began to treat me cruelly. He didn't support me and give me any clothes. Then he began to stay away from home at night. Sometimes he wouldn't come home until almost daylight. When I would ask him where he had been and what he had been doing he would get angry and would curse me. My married life has been very unhappy and I have been miserable.

"One day Fred became angry with me and catching me by the arm, jerked me off the sidewalk into the street. He was very mad and I had done nothing to justify him in his violent conduct. I want to get a divorce and then I will never marry again."

Mrs. Bush, prior to her marriage, was a Miss Johnson and she lived with her parents on Terry street. Her husband is now a fireman and is well known.

GEORGIA CHAUTAUQUA.

Albany, Ga., March 20, 1897.

For the above meeting the Southern railway will sell tickets from all points in Georgia to Albany and return at a rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip. Tickets on sale March 29th to 28th, inclusive, with limit three days from date of sale. For military companies a rate of 1 cent per mile will be made. The Southern railway has the short and direct line between Atlanta and Albany, with two through trains daily. For information apply to any agent of the Southern Railway Company. Ticket office Kimball house corner, Atlanta, Ga.

A. A. VERNOY, P. A.
C. E. SERGEANT, C. T. A.
W. D. ALGEN, D. P. A.

ALLEN DECISION IMPORTANT ONE

The Supreme Court of the U. S. on Tom Allen's Case.

FORFEITED RIGHTS IN COURT

The Text of the Decision Has Just Been Handed Down and It Makes Very Interesting Reading—Review of the Big Murder Case.

The full text of the decision of The United States supreme court, handed down several days ago, dismissing the writ of error in the case of Thomas Allen, furnishes interesting reading.

Allen was convicted of killing Charles Carr, in Bibb county, and was sentenced to death, but on a motion for a new trial the hearing was assigned for March 4, 1895, before the supreme court of the United States on a writ of error from the supreme court of Georgia.

But in the meantime Allen escaped and remained at large until the writ was dismissed by the supreme court on the ground that the plaintiff had forfeited his right for a hearing by not surrendering and placing himself within the jurisdiction of the court.

He was recaptured in July, 1896, and was resentenced to death by the judge of the superior court, but on an appeal the case was again taken to the federal supreme court on a writ of error.

The case was again dismissed a few days ago and Mr. Justice Brown delivered an opinion reviewing the case.

It says that although the precise question involved has never been presented to the court before, it has been the practice of the court never to hear moot cases or a case where there was not a bona fide controversy pending.

A similar case was cited in which the plaintiff in error had escaped and the case was set aside because he failed to place himself within the jurisdiction of the court within the term.

Justice Brown takes the position that to justify any interference on the part of the court it would be necessary to show that the plaintiff in error had been deprived of his life or liberty without due process of law. Without attempting to define in what the due process of law consists, it would be in very exceptional cases where the federal supreme court would interfere where the state supreme court and acted in consonance with the constitutional laws of the state and its own procedure.

The plaintiff in error must have been deprived of one of those fundamental rights, the observance of which is indispensable to the liberty of the citizens, to justify such interference.

By escaping from custody the plaintiff in error committed a distinct criminal offense against the laws of most of the states, and the court held that it was a light punishment inflicted upon him by the state court in holding that he had abandoned his right to prosecute a writ of error sued out to review his conviction.

The opinion declares that it is much more becoming that the court should prescribe the conditions on which an escaped convict should be allowed to appear and prosecute his writ than that the latter should dictate the terms of his surrender on the future action of the court in granting him a hearing.

It would be useless to ask the supreme court of the United States to reinstate this case, as under the rules and according to the statutes of Georgia such relief would be denied, whether or not the court should grant the plaintiff in error sixty days in which to surrender himself to custody, therefore the application was dismissed.

NOTHING IN COTTON SPECULATION DEAD

Stocks Irregular and Active---Chicago Gas, New York Central and Omaha Leaders in Advance---Jersey Central Sharply Off, Wheat Lower.

ECXHANGE GOSSIP.

By Private Wire to Paine, Murphy & Co.

New York, March 22.—A prominent trader said: "It looks to me as though there has been good buying of the Gould stocks, particularly Missouri Pacific and Wabash, during the past month. They have been weak, with a lot of unfavorable rumors. Long stock has been sold and there have been deliveries in new certificates under conditions which have created belief that insiders had been discouraged and were getting out of their lines. It looks to me as though a good deal of this had been done for effect, and as if insiders had in reality added to their holdings."

The Lake Shore refunding syndicate will issue a circular today or tomorrow giving details of the plans and especially the prices at which the different issues of the bonds will be received in exchange for the new 3½ per cent bonds.

Jersey Central will take action on the dividend about April 4th.

The decision in favor of the joint traffic association is regarded by railroad men as of the utmost importance, in that it declares legal an association which arrives at the end sought in a pooling agreement without coming into conflict with the anti-pooling law.

It is rather odd to see Northwestern, St. Paul and Burlington and Quincy and Rock Island following the lead of Omaha, but such has been the case during the past week. Omaha has led in the volume of business and traders have bought or sold the other Grangers on the tendency in Omaha. The knowledge of what was called inside selling last week caused a traders' raid Saturday. It was found that while the stock was around 61 there was no disposition to run the price up on sellers 61½. It was surmised that the bulls might be wishing to cultivate a local short interest.

London, 2 p. m.—Americans firm.

London discount rate 1⅝—up ⅛.

There has been talk of late to the effect that the Northwestern people were considering a comprehensive refunding scheme in view of the fact that the company has quite a large amount of bonds maturing in the next few years. There is a feeling that Northwestern has nothing to lose in the long run by waiting, and that its credit is much more likely to improve than to deteriorate. It is thought by people who should have a good idea of the plans that the refunding of its bonds as they mature from time to time will be done piecemeal, and in each case with special regard to the particular circumstances of the time and of the bonds, hence those people who are bulling on the idea that it is going to undertake a large refunding scheme in the near future, will probably find themselves mistaken in their reasons, though they might be right in bulling the stock.

Western Union was sold early Saturday on the stock exchange on notice that the ticker contract would not be renewed. Support was given, however, and the price advanced. There were no developments of importance regarding the plans of the exchange.

The rumors on Jersey Central were somewhat less confident, although expectation of reduction in dividend was general. Net earnings for January decreased $95,352. The February statement has not been published. The company had a surplus over the 5 per cent dividend of $271,415 for the year ending December 31st. There is nothing in these figures particularly suggestive of reduction of dividend. The only question is whether there are facts other than what appear on the surfce. Officers of the company Saturday declined to make any statement regarding dividend probabilities or curmet earnings.

Foreign exchange market is strong and rates show tendency to advance. Consols for money 112.

To The Southern Exchange.

Although the bears are in the ascendant, or think they are, the events of the present week will probably convince them that the short side of the market is not the safest one to cling to. The short interest is very large in the western group. Houses that were bullish on Burlington and Quincy many points higher are now advising the sale thereof. Both Reading and Louisville and Nashville may be bought on a half point recession. Chicago Gas will sell very high. Burlington and Quincy, Rock Island and St. Paul will do well to stick to and even Missouri Pacific may be taken moderately.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, March 22.—Transactions by foreign houses were insignificant and had no effect upon the market.

There were two conflicting influences at work—namely first the weakness of Jersey Central; secondly, the strength of New York Central. The former was based on a rumor which was started this week, and which was of a very persistent nature, that the dividend will be reduced to 4 per cent. It is to be hoped, in view of the recent statement, that the business of the company during the past year that the directors will see the wisdom of adopting this policy.

In consequence of the different tendencies of these two stocks, the market has been somewhat feverish, going down when the weakness of Jersey Central became very pronounced, and rallying when strength of New York Central became very pronounced.

On the whole there is a good undertone, but there is a marked absence of any considerable amount of business on the part of commission houses.

The most of the trading in Sugar has been large lots. One house, which is credited with having exceptionally good information in regard to the stock, was the buyer of 2,500 shares. The room continued bearish on it in the belief that the more the result of the Dingley bill is understood the less willing will people be to buy the stock.

Chicago Gas is notably strong on a revival of the story of the elimination of competition in Chicago.

New York Stock Quotations.

	Sat. Close.	Today's Open.	2 p.m. N.Y.T.
Atchison..	11¾	11¾	11⅞
Am'n Sugar Refining....	113⅞	114⅜	114½
C., C., C. & St. Louis....	31¼	30¾	30⅞
Burlington and Quincy..	77⅛	77⅝	76¾
Chicago Gas..	79¼	80⅛	81⅛
Canada Southern..	49¼	49¼	49⅝
Jersey Central..	90⅝	90⅜	88⅜
Lake Shore..	168½	168½	168
Louisville and Nashville	48¾	49	49
Tenn. Coal and Iron.. ..	27⅜	27½	27½
Northwestern..	108⅝	109¼	109
Southern Railway..	8⅞	8⅞	9
Southern Railway pref	28⅝	29	28⅝
Northern Pac. pref.. ..	36½	36½	36¾
New York Central.. ..	100⅛	100½	101⅝
Omaha..	61⅝	61⅜	62
Pacific Mail..	27	27½	27⅜
Reading..	23¼	23¼	23⅜
Rock Island	68⅛	68⅞	68¾
St. Paul..	77⅝	78	77¾
Western Union..	83½	83½	83½
Am'n Spirits Co..	12¾	12⅞	13⅛
U. S. Leather pref.. ..	58¾	58½	58⅛
Manhattan..	85½	85¾	85⅝

COTTON.

The cotton market is suffering for want of buyers, while statistical position is strong. The visible supply is over 3,600,000 and should conditions of the coming crop be favorable June and July, without any improvement in the trade, would look high. Holders of spot cotton here talk bullish on statistical position.

The river was about stationery at Memphis yesterday but rising below.

New Orleans special: The weather may show rainy conditions throughout the cotton belt. At Memphis the river is .01 lower, due to neighboring crevasses. At other places below there is a general rise.

New York wires firmness of consols indicates a rather better feeling abroad regrading the political situation, although the powers have blockaded Crete.

Mississippi situation alarming. Further overflows seem almost certain; believe chances favor cotton.

Following are the net receipts at the ports today compared with the same day last year:

	1897.	1896.
Galveston........	1,392	3,799
New Orleans........	3,025	2,548
Mobile........	842	574
Savannah........	550	1,060
Charleston........	149	250
Norfolk........	471	1,193
Boston........	235	1,173
Houston........	1,040	1,474
Memphis........	144	588
Augusta........	....	1,383
St Louis........	49	128

Estimated receipts at the ports today 7,500 bales, against 10,946 last year and 17,967 in 1895

Estimated receipts at New Orleans tomorrow 2,500 to 3,000 bales, against 9,523 last year and 9,727 in 1895. Houston expects 1,100 to 1,300, against 2,724 last year and 5,791 in 1895.

The official close of the cotton market at 3 o'clock this afternoon (New York time) was as follows:

March, 7.02-03; April, 7.03-04; May, 7.07-08; June, 7.11-12; July, 7.-5-16; August, 7.16-17; September, 6.89-90; October, 6.77-78; November, 6.78-79; December, 6.81-82; January, 6.85-87; February, 6.89-91.

Market steady. Sales 41,400.

The Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, March 22—12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot demand moderate; middling uplands 4; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 15,000; American 12,700.

Futures opened quiet with demand poor; upland low middling clause July and August delivery 3 60-64; August and September delivery 3 57-64; December and January delivery 3 45-64.

Liverpool, March 22—4 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause, March delivery, 3 59-64, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 58-64, 3 60-64, buyers; April and May delivery, 3 59-64, 3 60-64, buyers; May and June delivery, 3 60-64, sellers; June and July delivery, 3 60-64, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 60-64, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 57-64, 3 57-64, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 51-64, 3 52-64, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 46-64, 3 47-64, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 44-46, buyers; futures closed steady.

New York Cotton Quotations.

	Sat. close.	Today's open.	2 p.m. N.Y.T.
March	7.00-02	7.02	7.02
April	7.02-03	7.04	7.04
May..	7.06-07	7.07	7.08
June	7.10-11	7.12	7.12
July	7.14-15	7.16	7.17
August	7.15-16	7.18	7.17
September....	6.88-90	6.90	6.91
October	6.76-77	6.79	6.77
November..	6.77-78	6.79	6.78
December	6.81-82	6.83	6.82

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Noon Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, March 22.—The Liverpool market displayed unusual dullness today with practically no change from Saturday's close; sales 8,000 bales; middling uplands 4d.

New York opened with a gain of 1 to 2 points with very little trading either way, but the market had a firm tone and gradually advanced 2 or 3 points on account of light receipts and rain throughout the cotton belt.

Port receipts today 7,960 bales, against 10,946 last year and 17,967 in 1895.

New Orleans expects tomorrow 2,500 to 3,000, against 9,523 last year and 9,727 in 1895; Houston 1,100 to 1,300, against 2,724 last year and 5,791 in 1895. Bombay semi-weekly receipts 35,000 against 36,000.

At noon May was 7.08; market very steady. New York spots steady; middling 7⅝c; sales 1,940 bales.

The weather map continues to show rainy conditions throughout the cotton belt. At Memphis the river is slightly lower, due to neighboring crevasses. At points below there is a continued rise and further overflows seem almost certain.

The market remains unusually dull on account of lack of speculation and poor support from Liverpool, where trade conditions are at a standstill on account of the uncertainty of the Greece trouble. If rainy weather continues two weeks longer prices should advance materially, regardless of Liverpool, as it will be almost impossible to plant and cultivate the acreage contemplated, consequently we favor buying.

CHICAGO.

The Russian Journal of Commerce makes Russian wheat stocks on February 13th 28,640,000 bushels, against 32,568,000, the month previous and 28,963,000 last year.

Northwestern receipts 394 cars, against 302 last week and 581 last year.

Visible supply—Wheat decrease 1,019,000; corn decrease 718,000; oats increase 269,000.

The cash situation in wheat is stronger; scalpers weak on fine weather. Think hog product hanging around top for a turn.

Board's closing continental cable: Paris—wheat 15 to 25 centimes lower; flour 20 to 35 centimes lower. Antwerp—Wheat unchanged. Berlin—Holiday.

Cars today—Wheat 12, corn 157, oats 181, hogs 21,000 head.

Total clearances of wheat and flour equal 438,000 bushels wheat. Corn 874,000.

Estimated cars tomorrow—Wheat 20, corn 159, oats 190, hogs 18,000 head.

Cash wheat sales so far 50,000 bushels all in small lots.

On passage—Wheat decrease 1,120,000. No change at all in corn.

Map shows colder weather in the northwest with rains south. In the north temperatures are 8 below to 32 above; west 14 to 60 above. Snow in Nebraska and Kansas; rain in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and all over the south.

The world's shipments of wheat were 2,957,000 bushels, against 3,687,000 last week and 5,408,000 last year.

The following is the range of the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May..	74¼	74¼	72¾	72⅞
July..	71½	72	71	71
September	69⅜	69⅝	68¾	68¾
Corn—				
May..	24⅝	24¾	24½	24½
July..	25⅞	25⅞	25½	24½
September	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26¾
Oats—				
May..	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
July	18	18⅛	18	18
Pork—				
May..	8 80	8 82½	8 70	8 72½
July..	8 90	8 92½	8 80	8 85
Lard—				
May..	4 25	4 25	4 20	4 20
July..	4 35	4 35	4 30	4 30
Sides—				
May..	4 77½	4 80	4 70	4 70
July..	4 77½	4 80	4 72½	4 72½

THE COURTS TO DECIDE

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE OUT OF POLITICS.

Colonel Henderson Is Here—He Says a Motion for a Permanent Injunction Will Be Heard at Greenesboro.

Colonel W. A. Henderson, general counsel of the Southern railway system, reached Atlanta this morning from Nashville, where he has been for several days on business connected with the legal department of the road. He is in Atlanta on the same mission, and will be here for two or three days.

Colonel Henderson was seen by a representative of The Evening Constitution this morning and asked regarding many matters which are interesting the railroad and the public in general at the present time.

The litigation and trouble over the lease of the North Carolina railroad has been attracting a great deal of attention throughout the country recently, owing to the important part which the road plays in the Southern's through line between Washington and Atlanta.

"What is the status of this matter?" was asked Colonel Henderson by The Evening Constitution.

CASE TO BE HEARD SOON.

"We have succeeded in getting the question out of politics and into the courts," was the brief reply. Continuing he said: "The Central Trust Company, holders of the securities of the road and the Southern railway filed bills in the United States court, enjoining the state of North Carolina or any other parties from interfering with our lease of the road.

"A temporary restraining order was issued by Judge Simonton at Greenesboro, and we will move that the order be made permanent.

"This move will be made at Greenesboro on the 6th of April, and will be argued before Judges Simonton and Dick, of the United States court."

The opinion of those who are familiar with the terms of the lease and the manner in which it was obtained are that a permanent restraining order and injunction will be granted and that that will put an end to the effort of the North Carolina legislature to annul the lease.

The case is one of the most important which has arisen in the courts of North Carolina in years, hence Judge Simonton's move in calling Judge Dick into conference on the case with himself.

Colonel Henderson is certain that the lease which the Southern holds is perfectly valid and that his company will be allowed to retain control of the property.

THAT RATE WAR.

In reference to the injunction over the rate war, which is still effective, Colonel Henderson said:

"A motion to dissolve this injunction was made before Judge Hughes at Norfolk, week before last, and the case was extensively argued. "When the counsel had finished, Judge Hughes took the matter under consideration and announced that he would render his decision at a later date."

"Are the number of suits against your company increasing or decreasing in Georgia?" was asked.

"I am inclined to believe that the suits are decreasing in Georgia at the present time. This state, like all others, has to go through an epidemic something like the measles in regard to railroad suits before the people finally wake up and the matter is stopped."

"What do you think of the suit for over $200,000 which has been filed at Chattanooga against the Southern for killing the nine members of the Woodard family?"

"I do not think that the railroad company is liable for any damage in that case and believe that we will gain it. The company took every precaution it could, and we have no engines which will jump over a wagon when they are on the track."

"Will the Tennessee legislature pass the railroad commission bill, which is now pending before it?"

"As to this I cannot say, the house has passed one bill and the senate another; the term is drawing near a close and it will be difficult to get a bill through at this session."

Colonel Henderson is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sanders McDaniel during his stay in Atlanta.

JURY OUT ON THE EVIDENCE.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Judge Berry charged the jury in the case of George Murphey, the negro boy who is suing the Consolidated Street Railway Company for $5,000 damages for the loss of his leg. The case was taken up last Friday and the jury will probably bring in a sealed verdict. The accident causing the suit occurred two years ago on Edgewood avenue.

DEATH OF JOHN EDWARDS.

Mr. John Edwards, who came to this city from Brooklyn, died last night. His brother has been telegraphed for and the burial will be postponed until the arrival of his brother.

He died about 12 o'clock last night and was taken to the undertaking establishment of J. F. Barclay & Co., where his body will remain until buried.

Certificates bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum are now issued by the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company. This is the best way to invest your savings, as you can always get your money on short notice when needed. mon wed sat.

GRAND JURY AFTER OFFENDERS

Many Witnesses Were Interrogated This Morning.

COURT MEETS WEDNESDAY

Solicitor Charley Hill Spent a Busy Day in Examining Witnesses and Drawing Indictments—Busy Session of the Criminal Court Comes on Wednesday.

Solicitor Charley Hill has had a very busy day with the grand jury.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Fulton grand jury met and began the investigation of several minor cases. Long before that hour the halls of the courthouse were crowded with witnesses. Negroes were in the majority and every conceivable place was occupied by them while awaiting the calling of their names by the janitor, who was stationed at the door of the jury room.

A number of true bills were handed down, but no case of any great public interest was investigated. Larceny from the house, simple larceny, burglary, carrying concealed weapons and other charges of a similar nature were investigated by the grand jury, after which the body adjourned.

Wednesday morning Judge Candler will convene the criminal branch of the superior court in extra session. This announcement was made this morning by Judge Candler. He stated that the extra session would be necessary, as there are a number of prisoners in jail who have been confined for quite a while, and he desired to investigate their cases as soon as possible, so that they would not be compelled to remain in jail until the regular spring term.

"There are no important cases to come up," said Judge Candler this morning to a representative of The Evening Constitution. "I have decided to call this extra session just in order to facilitate matters. There are about sixteen cases which I will take up. I will hold court until I get through; I don't know just how long it will take, but I do not think the court will be in session more than three days."

The regular term of the superior criminal court will begin on the third Monday in April. At this term all the cases which have been set for trial will come up. The docket contains many very interesting cases and a number of sensational trials will probably be held.

TRUE BILLS FOUND TODAY.

The following indictments were returned today by the grand jury:

William Billings assault to murder.

Ben Christie, Lem Bone, Julius Bone, robbery.

Will Richardson, burglary.

Henry Collins, burglary.

Ben Christie and Lem Bone, assault to murder.

Austin Wynn, burglary.

Alex Owens, burglary.

Lem Bone, burglary.

Ben Christie, burglary.

Jim Butler, burglary.

Berry Sims, felony.

Frank Patrick, Jr., rape.

Henry Reid, burglary.

Lou Lewis, larceny after trust.

Will Bell, Amond Stovall, Irael, burglary.

Will Lee, assault to murder.

Emanuel Brown, larceny from the house.

Julius Bone, robbery.

The grand jury will meet again tomorrow morning.

WHAT IS CUBA WORTH?

The Value of the Island Has Fluctuated from Time to Time.

From The New York Sun.

The purchase price of Cuba has often been considered in the United States.

Half a century ago our minister to Madrid, as the published correspondence shows, was authorized to offer $100,000,000 as the extreme price for the island.

In 1859 the senate committee on foreign relations, in a report that went very carefully into all the sources of income from Cuba, calculated that we could afford to offer $125,000,000 for it. That is to say, the report only relied on gttting $3,000,000 a year out of Cuba forthwith, but thought that this sum would be increased to $40,000,000 within two years. The withdrawal of the African squadron at that time kept up for the suppression of the slave trade, would save, it was assumed, $800,00. The interest on $125,000,000 at 5 per cent would be $6,250,000 and would be offset by $4,800,000, thus making us annually pay $1,450,000 for the privilege of acquiring Cuba. That sum Mr. Slidell's report declared, would be overbalanced by the commercial and political advantage of the purchase.

Coming down ten years to 1869 we find that in that year, when General Sickles went to Madrid as our minister, he was instructed to offer the good offices of the United States for bringing the war then ravaging Cuba to an end. Among the bases of settlement to be proposed was Spain's acknowledgement of the independence of the island, on Cuba's paying her an indemnity, which, if Spain insisted, our government might guarantee. It appears that General Prim, then at the head of Spanish affairs and practically dictator, asked how much Cuba would give, and it was suggested that $125,000,000 might be arranged. It does not appear whether the price was satisfactory or not, as Spain concluded not to withdraw from the island.

During the last session of congress Mr. Spencer introduced a bill for the purchase of Cuba at a price not over $200,000,000. This was clearly only his individual proposal, based on no valuation by a committee, and in view of the enormous destruction of property in the island during the last two years, it seems clearly excessive. It is true that the $200,000,000 at 3 per cent would not amount to as much in annual interest as the $125,000,000 at 5 per cent, proposed in 1859, but there seems no reason for an increase of valuation over the $125,000,000 suggested both in 1859 and in 1875.

It is worth nothing that in 1875 the sum thus mentioned was not for outright purchase, as had been proposed sixteen years earlier, but a price for Cuba to pay in achieving her own independence, with a possible guarantee from us should Spain refuse to make the bargain without such security. This case of 1875, therefore, is the only one analogous to the situation today.

But with the progress of the war, it seems to become less and less desirable to make any such suggestion to Spain of money indemnity. Cuba appears to be in a fair way to obtain her independence without buying it. If she can free herself from the Spanish yoke without having a pecuniary burden fastened on her, it will be all the better. Perhaps even at this time she might consent to some indemnity for the withdrawal of Spain, but it must be obvious that, with a successful, though costly prolongation of war, the indemnity that she would be both able and willing to make would grow less.

A Cincinnati paper intimates that if a Cincinnatian finds on a cold day that his neighbor's thermometer marks a degree or two lower than his own he straightway acts as if he had a personal grievance against the neighbor, the clerk of the weather and the maker of his thermometer. There seems to be a good deal of human nature in the Cincinnatian.

BAPTISTS GO TO GAINESVILLE

Georgia State Convention Will Be Held in That Place.

DELEGATES' SPECIAL TRAIN

Governor Northen Is President of the Association and He Is at Work Arranging for the Big Convention. The Mercer Endowment.

The Georgia Baptist convention will hold its regular yearly meeting at Gainesville on the 1st of April.

A great many of the most prominent Baptists of the state will be present, and the year's work of the Baptists will be brought before the convention and discussed. The regular order of the convention will be carried out and the meeting will proceed as it has for years past.

This year's meeting of the Baptists is expected to be one of the most interesting ever held. There are a great many things which are of great importance to the Baptists which will be taken up at this convention.

The officers of the Georgia Baptist convention are as follows:

Hon. W. J. Northen, LL. D., Atlanta, president.

Rev. Lansing Burrows, D. D., Augusta, vice president.

Rev. W. L. Kilpatrick, D. D., Hephzibah, vice president.

Hon. A. D. Freeman, Newnan, vice president.

Rev. W. H. Cooper, D. D., Cedartown, vice president.

Rev. B. D. Ragsdale, D. D., Conyers, secretary.

James E. Chiles, Esq., Madison, assistant secretary.

Rev. H. R. Bernard, Athens, treasurer.

WILL GO ON A SPECIAL.

Governor Northen has been working very hard for the success of the convention and has engaged a special train to carry the people over to Gainesville. It is expected that fully 300 will go on this special train. An invitation has been extended to all those who are not residents of Atlanta to join the party and go on the same train.

One of the most interesting things that will be brought up before the convention is the proposed endowment to Mercer university. This will be brought up before the convention and something definite decided upon.

Rev. H. R. Bernard has been in the field seeking to carry out the plans of the convention in reference to the endowment and has been doing great work for the convention. Since her work began the student body of the university has increased from a little above 100 to 235 students. This shows that he has been doing a great work in this line. The proposed endowment is $100,000 in addition to that which has already been given.

This will be the most important business that will come up before the convention.

The "convention special" will depart for Gainesville at 3 o'clock on April 1st and will be loaded down with enthusiastic Baptists.

The reports of the mission board will be of particular interest and of an encouraging nature. The Georgia Baptists have gone forward in their contributions to the missions, both in state and in foreign fields.

FIVE STILLS WERE FOUND

THREE STILLS IN CLAYTON DISCOVERED SUNK INTO THE GROUND.

Two Men from Paulding County Said To Run a Distillery That Was Found Six Weeks Ago Arrested.

Commissioner Broyles had five cases of illicit distilling before him this morning. The raids were made yesterday and last night by Deputy Marshal Scott and his assistants.

Jim Brown and John Taylor, of Clayton county, had their distillery, it is claimed by Marshal Scott, sunk deep into holes with the tops of the fermenters on a level with the ground. Planks were placed over the top of these and leaves thrown over the planks.

The raid was made at night and it was by walking on the covered fermenters that they were discovered. The furnace was some thirty or forty feet from the fermenters. This is one of the best pieces of work that the marshal has accomplished in some time.

ANOTHER SUNKEN STILL.

Tom Johnson is another Clayton county man charged with making the unlawful juice. His still, it is claimed, was sunk in the same manner as the other one found about three miles off.

Johnson is under bond now for running a distillery, and this second offense, if proved, will make his bond much heavier.

Willis Kilgore and Henry Ping, two Paulding county men, are among the five before the commissioner. The officers found a still over six weeks ago that they claim belonged to these two men. They have been unable up to yesterday to arrest them.

TODAY WITH THE SICK.

Mrs. Collier Is No Better—Mrs. Dimmock and Dr. and Mrs. Roy Are Quite Ill.

Mrs. Charles Collier is no better today. She is desperately ill.

The doctors give no encouraging words to the grief-stricken husband and children, and say that it may be a day, or it may be a week before a change can be expected.

This news will be regretted by thousands of people all over the country, since Mrs. Collier is a lovely and lovable woman, wife and mother.

During the exposition she was elected as a member of the woman's board, and by her energy and influence made her department one of the most attractive in the committees.

During that time she was taken ill with nervous prostration and has never entirely recovered. Her bedside is surrounded by her loving and loved ones and every change is watched with anxious interest.

MRS. DIMMOCK QUITE ILL.

Mrs. Dimmock, wife of Mayor Pro Tem. Dimmock, is slightly improved. She was so ill on Saturday that grave fears as to her condition were entertained by her family. Mrs. Dimmock is a lovely woman and has many friends who will be interested to know of her improvement.

DR. AND MRS. ROY SICK.

Dr. and Mrs. G. [illegible] Roy are lying very ill at their home on Ellis street. Both the doctor and his wife, however, are somewhat improved from their recent condition and their friends hope for their speedy recovery soon.

"How do you get along with your wife?" "Almost as happily as if we were separated."—Fliegende Blatter.

THE BONDSMEN STILL APPEAL

Messrs. Walker and Futrell Want Governor To Release Them.

MR. MATTHEWS CONVICTED

Fined $400 or Twelve Months in the Chaingang for Immoral Conduct. He Has Appealed to the Supreme Court for a New Trial of the Case.

Governor Atkinson has been placed in a very delicate situation in the case of the petition of Messrs. Walker and Futrell, of Crawford county, who asked again today to be released from the bond of Judge J. N. Matthews, ordinary of that county.

In their letter they call attention to the fact of his having been convicted of living in adultery with a woman, or rather girl, who had done some clerical work for him.

There are other charges pending against him to the effect that he has collected exorbitant fees while discharging the duties of his office.

The point with Governor Atkinson is simply that the men who are asking to be released have apparently good grounds for their request, but should he permit them to come off Matthews's bond during the pendency of the charges against him it might prejudice his case with the courts and the governor will probably wait until the matter assumes a more definite shape before acting on the petition.

Matthews is a Primitive Baptist preacher and has always sood high in the community, but it appears that the evidence was very strong against him in regard to his wrongdoing, and he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $400 or serve twelve months in the chaingang.

His wife is in the insane asylum at Milledgeville, but he has never been divorced from her and the charge made against him was adultery.

The case is a very peculiar one. Matthews protests his innocence, and yet he has been proved guilty. He has given bond and the case will be taken to the supreme court on a motion for a new trial.

In the meantime Governor Atkinson has the question of releasing his bondsmen under serious consideration.

FACTS ABOUT MEN AND THINGS.

At the head of Germany's landed aristocracy stands Prince Wittgenstein. He owns 3,000,000 acres. Fourteen other titled landlords own, between them, 6,000,000 acres. One of the fourteen, Prince Tallyrand-Sagan, is a citizen of France.

The Rev. Dr. S. J. Barrows, editor of The Christian Register of Boston, who has been elected to congress, speaks modern Greek, and at a recent meeting of Greeks in Boston spoke to them in their own tongue.

The staple food of the poor of China is rice, while the poor of Paraquay live on maniac, a root, resembling a carrot. Its use, however, is slowly decreasing, being replaced by corn, rice and wheat.

The new congressional library was built within the appropriation and cost, according to the architect's estimate, 63 cents a cubic foot for the space inclosed between its walls. The Philadelphia city hall, which is not yet completed, has cost thus far $1.60 a cubic foot.

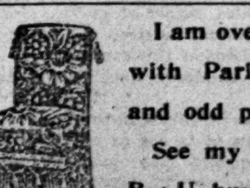
R. S. CRUTCHER.

Fine Polished Oak Chiffonier like cut for $7.50. Same style with mirror on top $10.

"IMPERIAL WHEELS" are the best. See them B-4-U buy.

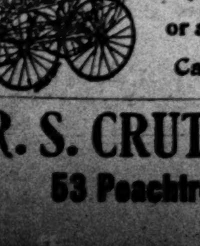
Commencing Tuesday, 23, I will offer fifty Sideboards at small advance on manufacturer's cost. Don't miss these bargains.

Full size genuine Leather Couches, tufted and fringed, for $25. Handsome Couches covered in Corduroy or Velour, from $7.50 to $20.



50 Dining Tables to close out from $4 to $40.

I am over stocked with Parlor Suits and odd pieces. See my Bargains B-4-U buy.



WHEN THE SUN SHINES BABY MUST RIDE. Buy a "National" or a "Whitney" Carriage from

R. S. CRUTCHER, 53 Peachtree St.

Paine, Murphy & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
3 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
Telephone 375.

PrivateLeased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

Orders executed over our wires for Cotton, Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions, for cash or on margins.

Local securities bought and sold.

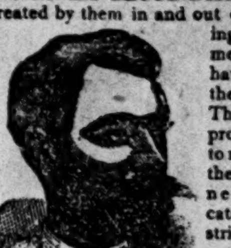
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank or any of our wholesale merchants.

A SPEEDY CURE

CAN BE EFFECTED BY

DRS. HATHAWAY & CO.

If Your Ailment is of Private Character.



SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES have been treated by them in and out of HOSPITALS during 17 years. Many medical discoveries have been made by these skillful men. Their position in the profession is second to none. Diseases of the blood and skin, nervous weakness, catarrh, rheumatism, stricture, piles and every known private ailment positively cured. Open evenings and Sundays. All business conducted strictly on professional basis only. Call on or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22 1-2 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Open 9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8. Sundays 10 to 1.

Call PHONE 10

FOR A MESSENGER.

Dr. J. P. Avery says he has tried them all and Phone 10 is far the speediest and most reliable.

OFFICE, 16 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms for rent at 87½ Peachtree street; prices $4 to $5 per month. mon wed sat

NICE FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 79 Luckie street.

FOR SALE.

BICYCLE—$20 cash takes '95 model, gent's wheel, good condition and high grade. Weaver, Care Constitution. mar22-2t

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO BUY—Horse and delivery wagon. Address 526 Marietta st., city.

For Rent by J. Covington, 19 South Forsyth Street, 'Phone 1619.

7-R. H., Haynes street..	$19 00
5-r. h., Alexander street..	15 00
5-r. h., 58 Smith street..	15 00
4-r. h., W. Baker street..	11 00
4-r. h., Rawson street..	10 00
5-r. h., W. Baker street..	18 00
4-r. h., 136 Williams street..	10 00
6-r. h., McDaniel street..	16 00
8-r. h., McDaniel street..	20 00
6-r. h., Richardson street..	18 00
7-r. h., Cooper street, close in..	30 00
4-r. h., 417 Simpson street..	12 50
4-r. h., 32 Stonewall street..	12 50
6-r. h., Elliott street..	16 00
7-r. h., Highland avenue..	20 00

I have an elegant 10-room house, close in, that must be rented. If you want a bargain call and see me at once.

Try Our Cool, Delightful Soda Waters.

REFRESHING HOT DRINKS.

Full Line Domestic and Imported Cigars.

Best Havana Cigar in A [illegible]

J. D. HIGH & CO. 1 FORSYTH ST.

DENTISTRY!

Gold Fillings, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.
Other Fillings - - 50c, 75c, $1.00.
FIFTH YEAR IN CITY.
1½ EDGEWOOD AVENUE.

The Ink Used on This Paper IS FROM

The Standard Printing Ink Co.

No. 20 W. Canal Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or longer can have The Evening Constitution mailed to any address in the United States for ten cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home everyday, except Sunday.

RAILWAY:-: SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
13	Jacksonville..	4 30 am	†13	Chattanooga..	4 45 am
125	Washington..	5 10 am	†30	Columbus Ga	5 30 am
†8	Chattanooga..	6 55 am	†35	Greenville..	5 30 am
†36	Tallapoosa..	8 25 am	†8	Brunswick..	7 20 am
17	Cornelia..	8 30 am	†12	Richmond..	7 50 am
†27	Columbus..	10 40 am	†7	Chattanooga..	7 50 am
†19	Fort Valley..	10 35 am	†38	Washington	12 00 m
†9	Macon..	11 40 am	†9	Chattanooga..	2 00 pm
†38	Birmingham..	11 40 am	†10	Macon..	4 05 pm
†10	Chattanooga..	1 15 pm	†20	Fort Valley..	4 05 pm
†37	Washington..	3 55 pm	†37	Birmingham..	4 15 pm
†7	Brunswick..	7 45 pm	†28	Columbus..	4 25 pm
†11	Richmond..	8 30 pm	18	Cornelia..	4 35 pm
†29	Columbus, Ga.	9 25 pm	†35	Tallapoosa..	5 15 pm
†36	Gr'nv'le, Miss.	10 45 pm	†14	Jacksonville..	11 10 pm
†14	Chattanooga..	10 55 pm	†36	Washington..	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Hapeville..	6 45 am	100	Hapeville..	6 47 am
†3	Savannah..	7 45 am	102	Hapeville..	7 00 am
103	Hapeville..	8 05 am	†[illegible]	Savannah..	8 27 am
107	Hapeville..	9 45 am	104	Hapeville..	9 30 am
11	Macon..	11 20 am	108	Hapeville..	12 15 pm
111	Hapeville..	[illegible] 00 pm	110	Hapeville..	2 20 pm
113	Hapeville..	[illegible] 00 pm	†12	Macon..	4 05 pm
115	Hapeville..	[illegible] 10 pm	112	Hapeville..	4 35 pm
116	Hapeville..	7 20 pm	114	Hapeville..	6 10 pm
13	Savannah..	7 35 pm	†[illegible]	Savannah..	7 50 pm
1117	Hapeville..	10 35 am	1116	Hapeville..	9 08 am
1119	Hapeville..	2 20 pm	1118	Hapeville..	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†3	Nashville..	6 05 am	†2	Nashville..	8 15 am
73	Rome..	8 40 am	†6	Chattanooga..	3 00 pm
†1	Chattanooga..	11 50 am	72	Rome..	5 15 pm
11	Nashville..	7 30 pm	†4	Nashville..	8 00 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†38	Montgomery..	11 40 am	†35	Montgomery..	5 25 am
†34	Selma..	7 00 pm	†33	Montgomery..	1 30 pm
36	Selma..	11 30 pm	†37	Selma..	4 20 pm
12	College Park..	7 05 am	11	College Park..	6 00 pm
†14	Newnan..	8 10 am	13	College Park..	8 00 am
16	College Park..	10 00 am	15	Palmetto..	11 45 am
18	College Park..	2 15 pm	17	College Park..	12 30 am
20	Palmetto..	2 45 pm	19	College Park..	2 30 pm
22	College Park..	3 50 pm	21	College Park..	4 25 pm
24	College Park..	7 45 pm	23	Palmetto..	5 35 pm
26	Palmetto..	8 20 pm	25	College Park..	9 45 pm
28	College Park..	11 00 pm	27	Newnan..	11 25 pm
†30	Newnan..	10 20 am	†29	Newnan..	1 00 pm

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 28 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†1	Augusta..	5 00 am	†2	Augusta..	8 20 am
†[illegible]	Covington..	7 45 am	†28	Augusta..	2 55 pm
†27	Augusta..	12 15 pm	10	Covington..	6 15 pm
13	Augusta..	6 00 pm	†4	Augusta..	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†41	Norfolk..	5 20 am	†402	Washington	12 50 pm
†403	Washington..	2 50 pm	†38	Norfolk..	7 30 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. to Marietta.)

Knoxville..	7 30 pm	Knoxville..	8 15 am

ONE CENT A WORD

Pays for "ads" in the Want Column of The Evening Constitution.

THE WEATHER

For Georgia—Local rains and thunderstorms this afternoon and tonight; Tuesday, clearing.

You Will Not Bother About the Weather If You Read The Evening Constitution.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

VOL. I. NO 55. ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1897. TWO CENTS.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

Name of School .....

Name of Pupil .....

Pupil's Address .....

Second Edition

3:30 P. M.

STATEMENT FROM MORSS AND FROM SHROPSHIRE

Clyde Vigorously Denies the Stories of His Wrongdoing and Says He Is Now Hard at Work in London Trying To Make Enough Money To Pay His Debts.

MORSS NEVER MADE REPORT TO WASHINGTON

The Consul General Says That $25,000 Will Cover His Ex-Assistant's Shortage, and That Many Lies Have Been Printed About the Affair---Will Not Arrest Clyde Because the Government Has Not Lost a Penny By Him.

Paris, March 20.—The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following:

Samuel Morss, the United States consul general, was seen by a correspondent of The Herald regarding the rumored irregularities in the affairs entrusted to the care of Clyde Shropshire.

"I made no such report," said Mr. Morss, "to the department of state as mentioned in the New York dispatches published in Paris today, nor anything resembling it. Shropshire was relieved from duty as vice consul general nearly nine months ago, and certain small irregularities which came to light about that time were then reported to the state department. Shropshire never handled or controlled one penny of government money while connected with the consulate, and the only moneys which came into his hands in his official capacity, and for which he had not accounted when he withdrew, belonged to private individuals.

"The losses aggregate less than £5,000 all told, and they have been adjusted by his brother in New York. The allegations that Shropshire obtained extortionate fees from shippers, that he connived at a falsification of declarations, and that he had been in difficulty with an American widow over a large sum of money intrusted to him for investment, or that he has been accused of irregularity by the French government, are entirely new to me, and I believe them to be absolutely false. They are not based upon anything contained in any report ever made by me to the state department, and I never heard them until today.

THE HOTEL INCIDENT.

"The story about the episode at the hotel in Paris, published in a New York paper six or seven months ago, was not without some foundation. The affair happened about three years ago. Just before I left for my vacation in Italy last year Mr. Burdett, of Boston, the American who found the money mentioned in the dispatch, wrote to the consulate asking that inquiries might be made to find out if the sum had ever been turned over to the real owner, as the official in whose charge it had been left at the hotel had said the matter was, in the ordinary course, handed over to Shropshire, and the only reason there is for believing he did not transact the business in the most straightforward way is the statement of the hotel official, who says he gave Shropshire 5,000 francs to say nothing further about the matter. On the other hand Shropshire wrote that he did not believe the money had been returned to the owner.

GOVERNMENT NOT ROBBED.

"In any case the affair is totally unconnected with the regular business of the state department. The New York publications, as far as can be judged from telegrams published in Paris today, are about 90 per cent fiction. What is true in them is not new, and what is new is not true. Certainly it is not true that at any time I ever left the management of the consulate in Shropshire's hands, excepting when absent on leave.

"Shropshire simply performed duties assigned at all large consulates to the vice consul. The accounts of this office with the government have always been settled up to date, and, with the exception of the two or three irregularities spoken of, which are purely unofficial and came to light eight or nine months ago, all official and unofficial business of the office during my incumbency has been transacted with the most absolute correctness.

"As to the remark that I have taken no steps for Shropshire's arrest, I need only say that the matter concerns the people who have been wronged. The irregularities are entirely outside of Shropshire's official capacity. They only concerned the government in this, that, naturally, no official would be maintained in his post who would be guilty of any such transactions."

MANAGER INTERVIEWED.

The Herald's correspondent had an interview yesterday with the manager of the hotel at which the incident of finding the bank notes occurred. He said: "The cashier was never concerned in the matter at all, and it was the secretary who was never authorized to receive money or valuables. Had the money been taken to the cashier no affair of the kind would ever have occurred. This secretary was a Spaniard by birth, and came to us with an excellent character, having been connected with a first class London hotel. We only knew of the affair in question after he had been discharged, which was in January last. The immediate cause of his dismissal was the borrowing of money from guests of the hotel."

A DENIAL FROM CLYDE SHROPSHIRE

The Ex-Vice Consul Cables from London a Request That The Constitution Deny the Calumnious Reports About Him Sent Out from Paris.

Clyde Shropshire, the Georgia boy who was dismissed some time ago from office as United States vice consul at Paris and who left France under a cloud, has been found by The Evening Constitution. He is in London engaged in newspaper work. He is preparing a statement regarding his affairs, which will shortly be made public, and in the meantime he asks that his friends withhold the verdict of their opinion of him.

This morning he cabled The Constitution as follows:

London, Eng., March 22, 8:35 a. m.

The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

Please publish prompt denial of absurd and calumnious reports about me.

CLYDE SHROPSHIRE.

THE WOMAN IN IT.

Mattie Delaro Barnes Was at One Time the "Queen of the Dudes."

San Francisco, March 22.—Hattie Delaro Barnes, who, it is said, is now with Clyde Shropshire, in London, was known eight or ten years ago as the "queen of the dudes." She was an opera singer, possessed of mediocre talent, being somewhat above a chorus girl, but her physical charms made her famous and won for her many admirers.

It was when W. S. Barnes, son of General W. H. L. Barnes, of San Francisco, the present district attorney, was in his senior year in Harvard that he fell in love with Hattie and they were quietly married. She then returned to the stage.

When young Barnes returned from college, bringing his wife, there was a commotion in the Barnes family. The general absolutely refused to recognize his daughter-in-law, who showed considerable spirit, and after giving the public something to talk about for more than the proverbial nine days, returned to New York.

SHROPSHIRE TO HIS FATHER

Ex-Vice Consul Wires to Rome the Declaration of His Innocence. Has Many Friends There.

Rome, Ga., March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

W. M. Shropshire, father of ex-Vice Consul Clyde Shropshire, received the following cable from London this morning:

"Deny reports in papers; absolutely false.

"CLYDE."

Any doubts as to Shropshire's whereabouts would seem to be set at rest by this dispatch. Shropshire has many warm friends in Rome, notwithstanding reports concerning him.

BOARD MEETS THURSDAY.

The board of education meets Thursday afternoon to investigate a number of matters of importance in the city schools.

The charges brought by Professor Dykes, of the Boys' High school, against Harvey James, who is charged with using a dirk while resisting corporal punishment, will come up for discussion.

There are a number of other matters which will be given the attention of the board and the session promises to be very interesting.

DEPENDS ON FAITH ALONE

Mrs. Adolphus Refuses To Secure Medical Aid for Her Son, Who Is Slowly Dying.

BELIEVES IN THE FAITH CURE

Little Fellow Is Suffering Intensely, but His Parents Are Waiting for the Lord's Help.

ANOINTING HIM WITH OLIVE OIL

His Mother Says Jesus Made the Body and She Is Waiting for Jesus To Heal the Body of Her Son—Queer Belief of a Kelly Street Mother.

At 111 Kelly street Clair Hosea Adolphus is lying desperately ill of pneumonia. He is being treated by the faith healers.

Clair is the son of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Adolphus and is a beautiful boy of nine or ten years of age.

Since Friday he has been confined to his couch with a hot fever and suffers so intensely with his left lung that he cannot lie upon his side at all.

Mrs. Adolphus, the child's mother, says that he has had several attacks with his lungs and is naturally a frail, delicate boy.

"I have had him treated by the doctors up to two years ago and frequently had him blistered, but find that he gets along better by the simple laying on of hands and the anointing of olive oil."

"In case your child grows worse," Mrs. Adolphus was asked by an Evening Constitution reporter, "will you consult a physician?"

"No," replied Mrs. Adolphus, "I would not. Jesus made the body and He can heal it."

"But suppose the boy should die," remonstrated the reporter, "you would feel badly, wouldn't you?"

"I should take it as a chastisement both upon me and him,"—pointing to the little fever-flushed, suffering patient, "but would not rebel. I would think it the will of the Lord to take him. What this world needs," said Mrs. Adolphus, growing more eloquent and earnest, "is faith. In olden times such miricles were performed and why not now?"

"Who heals the child?" she was asked.

"Sister Vaughan. She lives at 36 Larkin street, at Bethany home."

"How does she heal?"

"By laying her hands on the patient and rubbing him with olive oil."

"Is he improving?"

"I think so. He will get well if our faith is strong enough to receive healing powers from God."

"And you believe in this power of prayer and hands and oil?"

"Yes," she answered. "Jesus gave His body to receive physical suffering for us, and why should we fear any physical disaster?"

Here the little boy coughed deeply and his crimson cheeks glowed like living coals of fire.

He seemed very ill, and when asked if he suffered replied feebly that his "stomach and chest hurt very bad."

Sister Vaughan will attend the bedside of the boy this afternoon and he will be oiled and prayed over.

Meantime he is very ill and his little lungs are very sore.

When the reporter left she was asked to join in the prayer for the boy's recovery and—

Will the little fellow get well?

NORCROSS SUES JACOBS.

Files His Suit Today in Court Asking for Judgment Against the Pharmacy.

Johnathan Norcrass filed suit today against Jacobs' Pharmacy Company asking for judgment for furniture and fixtures alleged to be in the possession of the latter.

The petition declares that the company is now in possession of oak shelving worth $2,000, counters worth $300 and gas fixtures estimated at $200. The suit is filed by Hillyer, Alexander & Lambdin.

THE TARIFF BILL ARGUED

Dingley Opens the Debate With a Long and Earnest Plea for High Protection.

SHERMAN OCCUPIES THE CHAIR

Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee Outlines the Republican Policy.

DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE DEFENSE

Under Somewhat Impressive Ceremonies the House of Representatives at Washington Begins the Discussion Which Will End in the Passage of the Dingley Bill, Which McKinley So Strongly Advocated in His Inaugural Message—What Dingley Has To Say.

Washington, March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The great tariff debate opened this morning, with the Dingley bill as reported by the ways and means committee under consideration before the house, sitting as a committee of the whole.

Congressman Sherman, of New York, occupies the chair.

With due ceremony the bill as reported by the ways and means committee was read before the house, and while the proceeding was a very monotonous one, the members gave unusually close attention on account of the great importance of the measure.

After the reading of the bill, Chairman Dingley, the doughty congressman from Maine who occupies the position of chairman of the ways and means committee, and who is the republican leader on the floor of the house, was recognized by the chair and opened the debate in behalf of the majority.

He proceeded in a calm manner to the discussion of the merits of the measure, warming up as he spoke and growing particularly emphatic in his hearty indorsement of the principle of protection for protection's sake. He carefully outlined the policy of the republican party, indicating that it has always been the aggressive champion of the principle of protection and declaring that much of the evil which the country had suffered during the past few years was attributable to democratic imbecility on the question of the tariff.

He declared that there could be no return to prosperity until the revenues of the government were increased by a protective tariff, thus putting the government in a position where it could be enabled to meet its expenses without constantly borrowing.

He discussed the benefits of protection in an abstract way, advancing the argument that, while a tariff for revenue was well enough as far as it went, a tariff for protection was better, as it embodied all the merits of the revenue measure, and at the same time gave adequate protection to the industries of this country against the pauper labor of European countries.

He declared that the immediate application of the protection principle would restore prosperity, and that the company need not expect to return to its normal business condition until the tariff had been settled on this line.

A BURGLAR SHOT AT.

Last night a burglar entered the residence of C. G. Hannah, at No. 744 South Pryor street, and came near getting shot for his rascality.

Hannah runs a store next door to his home. Some time last night a white man entered the house through a parlor window, but not finding anything to his liking withdrew and went into another portion of the house by placing a ladder against a window. A neighbor saw the ladder and securing a pistol went out to tackle the burglar. The neighbor was Mr. Hicks, and he succeeded in getting one shot, but missed his target.

The burglar carried off $6 in cash.

DICK WAS PARTICULAR.

AFTER REFUSING TWO POSITIONS HE ACCEPTS ONE FROM HANNA.

He Could Have Been Fourth Assistant Postmaster or Treasurer, but He Declined and Is Secretary National Committee.

Chicago, March 22.—An Akron, O., special says:

Major Charles Dick has received from Chairman Hanna the formal tender of the secretaryship of the republican national committee and immediately wired his acceptance. There will be a salary of $5,000 a year attached to the office.

Major Dick was offered by President McKinley both positions of fourth assistant postmaster general and treasurer of the United States, but declined.

CYCLONE SWEEPS THE STATE

COL. BUCK DENIES IT

He Is Mum as to the Berth He Seeks but Says He Would Not Be Assistant P. M. General.

JOHNSON FOR STATE CHAIRMAN

Colonel Buck Says That He Is the Man To Assume the Party Reins.

ANGIER WILL BE THE ATTORNEY

This Appointment and Two Others All That Have Been Decided Upon. A Crowd of Office Seekers Seek an Audience with the Big Chief.

Colonel Buck denies the report that he will be appointed second assistant postmaster general. He says he would not have the place under any consideration. He declines to announce his future plans but says he will return to Washington very soon.

Walter H. Johnson, of Columbus, will succeed Colonel Alfred E. Buck as leader of the republican forces in Georgia; the word comes from Colonel Buck's own lips and it cannot be disputed. Buck has said that Johnson is the man for the place and all the other fellows who had a hankering after it will have to stand aside and make room for the new boss.

Colonel Buck reached Atlanta from Washington yesterday morning. He left the capital city Saturday morning and rolled into his native heath at 5:20 yesterday morning; he took a cab and was driven to his elegant home out on Peachtree street, where the homefolks were up early to meet him.

The day was spent at home. The local leaders knew that he was scheduled to arrive and several of them called on the wily colonel yesterday afternoon to pay their humble respects and welcome the big chief to Georgia. He interested them all with an account of the inaugural ceremonies and the big fight that is now being made for offices.

HUNGRY OFFICE SEEKERS.

This morning the news was hurled around town that Buck had returned; it was too good to believe without personal knowledge, and when the colonel stepped from a street car at the corner of Broad and Marietta, and made his way toward the government building he was beseiged on all sides by words of welcome.

When the office of the collector of customs was reached the jam was even greater, for there were several score of hungry office seekers impatiently awaiting his arrival. This office soon proved too small and Colonel Buck moved himself into the United States courtroom, where he could breathe easier and have more room to give audience to those who wished to see him.

The numbers increased rather than diminished. He would no sooner finish with one applicant than another would have his ear. They all had the same tale to tell and sang into his ear the old familiar song, "I want a situation."

COLONEL BUCK TALKS.

It was after noon today that the turn of The Evening Constitution came to reach Colonel Buck's ear. Despite the tedious ordeal through which he had passed all the morning, he was still as fresh as a morning glory and talked interestingly of matters which are just now interesting the minds of republican politicians in this state.

"How long will you be in Atlanta?" asked the reporter.

"I cannot say; but I shall remain several days before returning to Washington."

"Who will be named as your successor as chairman of the Georgia republican executive committee?"

"I suppose that Walter H. Johnson will succeed me as chairman; he is a splendid fellow and will make a good man for the place."

"What appointment do you expect to receive under the present administration?"

"I cannot say as to that?"

"Will you be minister to Japan?"

"Really, I cannot answer that; wait and see."

"That would be a nice country to live in, don't you think?"

"Oh, yes, I understand it is very pleasant and delightful over there."

WOULDN'T HAVE THE PLACE.

Here Colonel Buck was shown a dispatch from The New York Sun which stated that he would be made second assistant postmaster general.

"You can say that I would not accept the appointment under any consideration," came the quick response to this.

"Then you expect to go to Japan?"

"Wait and see; I tell you no appointments have been made yet."

"What local or state appointments have been decided upon?"

"I have decided upon only three, while the president has not decided upon any. I have recommended E. A. Angier for district attorney for the Northern district, Marion Erwin for the Southern district and J. M. Barnes for marshal of the Southern district."

"Have any other appointments been decided upon?"

"No, not a single one, and those that I mention have not been named."

DIED AFTER AN OPERATION.

Joseph Shepherd Sought Relief from Membranous Croup and Died This Morning.

Savannah, Ga., March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The two-year-old son of Mr. Joseph Shepherd was operated upon last night at the hospital for membranous croup and died this morning.

WILD WINDS HURL SCHOOL CHILDREN INTO ETERNITY

Eight Are Now Dead in the Ruins of Arlington, Calhoun County, Ga., Academy, and Ten More Are Not Expected to Last the Day.

THE SCHOOL BUILDING BLOWS TO ATOMS

One Hundred Taken Out of the Ruins, Some Dead, Some Dying, and Some Badly Hurt--Cyclone Struck About 8 O'Clock in the Morning With Awful Violence--Heart-Rending Scene and Incidents of the Catastrophe.

MANY WERE KILLED IN AND NEAR BLAKELY

The Storm Formed in the West Gulf, Entered the Appalachicola Valley, and Traversed Up the Valleys of the Chattahoochee and the Flint Rivers, Devastating the Intersecting Country.

A disastrous cyclone swept southwestern Georgia this morning.

The cyclone formed on the western gulf and was deflected inland by the Appalachicola river valley.

Tearing up this valley, wrecking all along the way, it split at the junction of the Chattahoochee and the Flint, ascending both valleys and sweeping in broken parts over the intersecting country in which lie Arlington, Blakely and other points heard from.

As the greater part of the country traversed is removed from communication the damage can only be surmised from that reported. It must involve hundreds of lives if the record is maintained.

Another storm was sweeping from the Florida Atlantic coast northwestward, but no disasters have been reported from its path.

THE STORY OF THE STORM.

Arlington, Ga., March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

A cyclone struck this town today and has left behind it a trail of death and disaster awful to contemplate. The High school building was blown to pieces and from the wreck nearly a hundred dead, dying and injured people have already been taken. The dead are:

DEAD.

OLLIE PARRAMORE, school girl.
CLAUDE ROBERTS, school boy.
ALICE PUTNAM, school girl.
ALBERT BUTLER, school boy.
WILLIE McMurra, school boy.
KENNITH BOYNTON, school boy.
MAUDE JOHNSON, school girl.
MARY WELLONS, school girl.

INJURED.

PROF. COVINGTON, school teacher.
PROF. WALKER, teacher.

At least ten others will die, according to the hasty reports of the corps of emergency physicians now caring for the injured. Professor Walker cannot live and Professor Covington is seriously hurt. Not a single soul in the big building escaped injury, and in the present hysterical condition of affairs it is next to impossible to secure the simple but awful facts of the disaster.

THE STORM COMES UP.

About half-past 7 o'clock, there was a lull in the high winds which had prevailed, giving some promise of a clear day. The children came scampering in on the various roads, and about twenty-five had already reached the schoolyard and were engaged in playing, preliminary to the opening of school. Professor Covington, going out to look around, beheld a dark cloud, well fringed with electricity, moving rapidly in the direction of the school. His trained eye at once told him that there was danger. Hurrying the children into the building for safety, the roaring of the coming cyclone was upon them before they had time to think.

Fences and timbers were flying around in the air, watched by the frightened children who stood at the windows, while the professors felt gratified that they had saved their charges from the danger without. The storm increased in strength and velocity and the building began to shake and careen as if rocked in the arms of a mighty force. The timbers could be heard wrenching from their fastenings and the roof was parted from its moorings to the building. Caught up by the angry elements, it was wrenched into fragments so that the pieces fell inward, and among the first struck were Claude Roberts and Alice Putnam, who were knocked into the insensibility of death at the first blow.

By this time the whole structure was a mass of wreckage, and the children were scrambling to escape from the debris. Little Willie McMurray had been caught under the heavy timber and the life was crushed out of him. Kenneth Boynton, one of the brightest boys in the school, was the next who was seen vainly endeavoring to escape from his death trap; but too late, for the fatal blow had been struck. Professors Covington and Walker both worked bravely, notwithstanding serious wounds—the latter perhaps fatally.

The scene was soon surrounded by the parents of the children, who came from all directions utterly torn with grief at the scene of death and devastation which was presented to their eyes. The sight of eight little ones already dead and of ten others, crushed and bruished and bleeding in all the phases of torture, was enough to wring the stoutest heart. Among those wounded quite a number are not expected to live, and it is more than likely that the list of dead will be doubled before night. This is the most shocking disaster which has ever occurred in this section.

SEVERAL DEATHS IN BLAKELY

The Storm Strikes the Town and Does Awful Work—Many Houses Demolished.

Blakely, Ga., March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

This place was struck by a severe storm this morning that did enormous damage and cost several lives.

The chaos caused by the storm is still present and during the confusion nothing can be definitely learned as to the amount of harm done or the number of lives lost.

It is known, however, that several are killed and many more so severely injured that they will probably die.

Several houses have been completely demolished and many unroofed.

AGAINST THE CHRISTIANS

The Attitude of the Powers Is Certainly Unfriendly to the Cretan Insurgents.

THE CONDITION AT AKROTIRI

The Warships Cut Off the Supplies by Water and the Turks Do So by Land.

GREECE MAY PURCHASE CRETE

The Money To Do So, It Is Believed, Would Be Forthcoming Inside of Twenty-Four Hours—The Idea of Doing So Grows in Favor Very Rapidly on the Island.

Canea, March 22.—If any further evidence was necessary to prove the antagonism of the powers, as represented by their admirals, to the Christians, it is furnished by an incident that has just occurred at Akrotiri, which is the place where the fleets recently bombarded the insurgents' position.

Akrotiri is on the peninsula of that name, which projects in a northeasterly direction from Canea. The insurgents there are cut off from receiving provisions by land by the Turks and foreign troops and the foreign warships have prevented them from receiving supplies by sea. Their situation is becoming desperate, and they yesterday sent envoys to Suda to beg that food be supplied to them from the warships. The admirals refused to give them the assistance asked for, but said that if medical aid was needed it would be forthcoming. Several of the doctors from the fleets visited the camp of the insurgents.

It is reported here that when the Italian officer who was intrusted with the duty of notifying Colonel Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, of the establishment of the blockade, handed a copy of the blockade proclamation to the Greek commander, the latter after reading it, declared that he would resist it as far as it was in his power to do so. Later he had a conference with the insurgent chiefs and he afterwards stated that he would cause every copy of the autonomy proclamation to be torn up.

AUTONOMY CONSIDERED.

The more the subject of autonomy is considered the less practicable it appears to be, and the conviction is rapidly growing that the powers will find their scheme of no use. The belief prevails that under the plan of autonomy it would be hopeless for Moslems and Christians to obtain equal justice. The religious feud between the two sects is too great to expect that the Christians would act justly toward the Moslems if the former were in absolute control of the government. Autonomy would only serve to aggravate the numerous blood feuds now existing, and fighting would continue until the Moslems were exterminated. Thus far in the present troubles two Moslems have been killed to every Christian, which is a reversal of the conditions prevailing in former disturbances. About two-thirds of the island is owned by Moslems, but much of it has been laid waste. All the landed estates are now in the hands of the insurgents.

Judging from the reports which reach Canea from the camp of Colonel Vassos, it is thought that he intends to assume the offensive shortly, in which case plenty of employment will be furnished to the foreign troops.

It is rumored that Greece has offered to buy the island from Turkey. This idea grows in favor rapidly.

There is little doubt, if Turkey would accept such an offer, that the money for the purchase could be found in twenty-four hours.

EXCITEMENT IN JERUSALEM.

Two Thousand Christians in Palestine and Syria Prepare To Aid the Greeks.

Athens, March 22.—The Akropolis reports that there is great excitement among the Greeks and Arabs in Jerusalem. Two thousand Christians in Palestine and Syria are preparing to oppose the Turks in the event of war.

A number of Abyssinian pilgrims have also been affected by the war feeling against the Turks and are joining the Christians.

THE BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

It Is Now Believed That Such an Action by the Powers Is Very Remote.

London, March 22.—The Chronicle publishes today a dispatch from Athens saying that the blockade of Greece by the powers appears to be remote. It is understood that Great Britain has refused to join in such a blockade. As the powers decline to accept Great Britain's proposal to send a large force to restore order in Crete, there is a sort of deadlock, which does not promise to be immediately broken.

Greece is willing to accept any honorable practical proposal, but it is not likely that she will make another herself and risk its refusal. If the powers suggest that Prince George of Greece be made prince of Crete under the suzerainty of the sultan Greece will accept the suggestion.

Official information in Athens represents the concert of the powers as being shaky, if not actually non-existent. The moment, therefore, seems specially propitious for the adoption of such a suggestion. One power has already pressed it repeatedly, though the minister of that power in Athens declines to propose it to Europe, unless Great Britain makes a similar proposal concurrently.

The correspondent believes that British torpedo boats are watching the exit of the Hellespont to learn the real goal of the Russian transports that are nominally en route to Crete.

The Times' Athens correspondent telegraphs that the blockade of Crete began with a strong gale prevailing, which rendered the task of the torpedo boats and other small vessels employed in blockade duty very difficult. Three vessels laden with provisions and ammunition have started for Crete during the last few days. It is stated that one of them landed her cargo at Akrotiri, just within sight of the fleets, which it is supposed purposely did not interfere with her.

The Greek warships Alpheos and Peneus, which were recently recalled from Crete, have arrived at Salamis.

RAN INTO THE BRIDGE.

Crowd in Constantinople Viewing the Departure of the Warships Become Panic Stricken.

Constantinople, March 22.—While the battleship Osmani Yeh was passing out of Golden Horn Saturday, in company with a number of other Turkish war vessels, she collided with the old bridge leading from the Kapani quarter of Constantinople to Galatea.

There was a large crowd assembled on the bridge to witness the departure of the warships, and when the Osmani Yeh struck the structure there was a panic, the crowd thinking that the bridge would be knocked down. In the rush for the solid ground many persons were injured. What damage was sustained by the warship is unknown.

The vessels which sailed yesterday complete the squadron which is waiting orders off Gallipoli at the entrance of the sea of Marmora.

The squadron, including torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, numbers twelve.

SERIOUS TROUBLE AT TOKAT

Meager Reports Are Received of Loss of Life Among Both the Armenians and Mussulmans.

Constantinople, March 22.—It is officially reported that there has been serious trouble at Tokat, fifty-three miles northwest of Sivas, in Asia Minor.

Beyond stating that fifteen Armenians and three Mussulmans were killed, no details of the affair are given.

A CHINESE WALL.

CANADIANS DO NOT LIKE THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Instead of Driving Canada To Seek Union with United States, They Say, It Will Keep Them from Doing So.

Montreal, March 22.—The Patri, the leading French-Canadian paper of Canada, which is owned by J. I. Tarte, minister of public works for the Dominion and a leading member of the Laurier cabinet, publishes a very strong article on the new American tariff in which it declares the tariff constitutes a Chinese wall against Canada and that if the Americans close their doors in this way Canadians will have to take their own part.

Instead of driving Canadians to seek political union, as some hope, it will create resistance and make Canadians feel that while small in numbers, they are able to take care of themselves.

The hope is also expressed that the government will act with firmness in Canada's interest. It is believed the article foreshadows a retaliation policy on the part of Canada toward the states.

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTION

GERMAN LIBERALS DISPLACED BY NATIONALISTS.

Christian Socialists' Strength Was Rather Overestimated—The Anti-Semites Are Going Down with Them.

Vienna, March 22.—The elections for members of the reichsrath, which began on March 9th, under the new law, which provides for almost universal suffrage, are now almost finished.

A feature of the elections is that one-third of the German liberals who sat in the last reichsrath have been displaced, mainly by German nationalists. The lower house will probably be composed of 74 German liberals, 42 German nationalists, 28 Christian socialists, 63 clericals, 20 socialists and their allies, 62 young czechs, 21 feudel czechs, 59 conservative Poles, 15 Italian liberals and 54 representatives of other parties.

In the reichsrath elections held a few days since in Vienna, the Christian socialists, a party designation which is misleading, surprised everybody by its strength. Its principal opponents were the social democrats or plain socialists, who found that they had overrated their strength, they polling about 88,000 votes to 117,000 cast by the so-called Christian socialists, which party now includes the anti-semites.

Christian socialism was originally founded by Archbishop Kneller, of Mayence, who was a contemporary of La Salle. The socialist movement was causing alarm at the vatican when Archbishop Kneller conceived the idea of turning it to the advantage of the church. He accordingly formed the German Christian socialist party. There is not much in common between the latter and the Christian social organization in Vienna, which is a confederation of anti-semites ultra montanes ad malcontents of every species and variety acting under the leadership of the popular agitator, Dr. Luego. They have prospered and developed, thanks to different elements and causes. The discontent of the lower clergy was one of them, the fever of reaction among the upper classes in Austria was another, but their principal stimulus has come from the vatican through the papal nuncioture in Vienna.

The movement is but half countenanced by the episcopacy and higher clergy, who look forward with apprehension to the moment when it will submerge their own authority. They are themselves, as a rule, an enlightened and patriotic body of men and have no taste for the interference of the vatican in the domestic politics of the empire.

But they are powerless to stem the rising tide of ultra montane reaction.

Everybody Wants It.

From The Pavo, Thomas County, Banner.

We have had to enlarge our order for The Evening Constitution on account of the increasing demand for it. It comes each evening brim full of the latest news and everybody wants to read it.

ALLEN'S LIFE IS AT STAKE

The Case Cannot Be Reopened in the United States Supreme Court After This.

IS ONLY ONE MORE CHANCE

Unless the Governor Grants a Pardon or Commutation He Will Be Hanged.

HAS THIRTY DAYS FOR MANDATE

Unless It Is Issued at That Time It Will Not Be Sent Out Until After the Adjournment of the Supreme Court About the First of June—His Fate.

There is only one more chance for Tom Allen now.

That is an appeal to Governor Atkinson for clemency.

By placing himself beyond the pale of the law he forfeited his last chance of an appeal to the supreme court of the United States as well as to the state supreme court.

Messrs. Glenn & Rountree made a hard figh for him to get the care reinstated, but the decision of the federal supreme court was adverse and there is no other appeal to any of the courts now.

Governor Atkinson will not review the case again unless there is something new which the attorneys for the defense have to submit. He has reviewed and passed upon it one time and there will have to be a showing that there is some new feature of the case which he has not considered before he will consent to go over it again.

Messrs. Glenn & Rountree only represented Allen in the federal supreme court and the case is now in the hands of Messrs. Preston & Berner, his original attorneys.

The mandate of the court will not issue until thirty days from the date of the decision and should it be delayed beyond that time it will not issue until after the adjournment of the United States supreme court about the 1st of June.

When the mandate is issued it will be sent to the state supreme court, which will forward a remitter to the superior court of Bibb county and Allen will be resentenced.

As Judge Felton, the present incumbent, was solicitor general at the time Allen was convicted, he will be disqualified and some other circuit judge will be called in to pronounce the sentence.

There seems little hope for Allen just now, but it is not known what sort of evidence Messrs. Preston & Berner will be able to bring before Governor Atkinson on a petition for a rehearing and an appeal for clemency.

RUPTURED HER HEART.

Only Case Known to Science in Such an Exaggerated Form Occurs in New York State.

Rome, March 22.—In an autopsy which the coroner's physician, Donlan, has made on the body of Mrs. Mina Riedel, of 126 Lexington avenue, he found that the heart had burst open.

The rupture was large enough to stick two fingers in. It is said to be the only case of the kind known to surgery.

The woman was sixty-six years old and had been insane. She refused to take any food except that which she prepared herself, fancying that some one wanted to poison her. Dr. Donlan is at a loss to know how to account for the rupture unless it was caused by wrenching produced by the disordered condition of the stomach.

The heart was in a diseased condition.

CONGRATULATED BRYAN.

His Political Friends and Neighbors Remember the Late Candidate's Birthday.

Lincoln, Neb., March 22.—A delegation of neighbors and political friends, Saturday, called at the home of Hon. William J. Bryan and presented him with the following complimentary resolution adopted by the democratic city convention Friday night:

"We, the democrats of the city of Lincoln, in convention assembled, send greetings to William J. Bryan on this, the 37th anniversary of his birth, and we express the hope that the future has many blessings in store for him."

An appropriate response was made by the recipient.

TWO NEGROES MURDERED.

The Mysterious Deaths in Virginia of Roise Lowe and Charles Jackson.

Washington, March 22.—Roise Lowe and Charles Jackson, colored, were found murdered Sunday morning near Walker's chapel, three miles above the Aqueduct bridge, in Virginia.

Arthur Parker, also colored, a half brother of the woman, has been arrested for the crime.

Both of the victims had their throats cut from ear to ear.

MIRACULOUSLY AVERTED.

A Terrible Accident Is Just Avoided by the Unusual Stopping of a Train.

Niles, O., March 22.—A terrible catastrophe was miraculously averted in this city last night, when train No. 5, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, due here at 9:30, rushed into the Thomas Furnace Company's switch, demolishing a draft of boxcars that were lying on the switch as if they were as much tinder.

The switch had been thrown by parties unknown, and had it not been that the train had broke its custom and stopped a short distance away for water, the six coaches loaded with passengers would have gone into the Mosquito creek.

The engineer remained at his post, and, strange to say, not a passenger was injured, although women became hysterical.

POOR MAN'S BIG INSURANCE

JOHNSON HAD OVER $100,000 ON HIS LIFE.

The Companies Are Suspicious That He Planned To Kill Himself—The Insured Man Died of Strychnine Poisoning.

Louisville, Ky., March 22.—Half a dozen life insurance companies are interested to the extent of $102,500 in the aggregate in the sudden death three months ago of M. W. Johnson, of Paint Lick, Garrard county. It was given out by his family that he had been severely injured by a fall from a horse and that death resulted from this.

Johnson lived in a little log cabin in a district of this county ten miles from the nearest town, and the fact that he had $102,500 life insurance caused an investigation. Then, it is alleged, it was discovered that Johnson had dropped dead after coming from a spring near his house, and that an empty strychnine bottle was found in the spring. The insurance companies interested had the body exhumed and the stomach removed for analysis. Dr. L. D. Kasterbine, who made the analysis, now reports that he has found a large quantity of strychnine in the stomach.

MRS. JOHNSON WILL SUE.

Johnson's wife will sue for the insurance, and a long legal fight will result. There are strong reasons for believing that Johnson took his life in accordance with a preconceived plan.

The insurance companies involved are the New York Life, in which Johnson held a policy for $50,000; the Michigan Mutual, in which he had $30,000; the Mutual Life, of New York, $10,000; the Aetna Life and Accident, $10,000, and two or three others for small policies.

Johnson was a farmer, and had always been poor. He was a man of great energy, and had been consumed with a desire to speculate. He came to this city three years ago and became agent for several big manufactories, but was discharged.

Then he became agent of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in the course of a few months had written up so many policies that he was besieged by officers from other companies.

HIS POLICY FOR $10,000.

He went into the employment of the New York Life a few months ago, taking out a $50,000 policy at once. At the time he carried $2,500 in the Mutual Life, which he assigned to the Brown warehouse in consideration of a debt. Then he took a $10,000 policy in the same company, which he turned over to the Central house. He followed this up with a $30,000 policy in the Michigan Mutual and a $10,000 policy in the Aetna, and then applied for another $10,000 in the National Life of Vermont and a similar one in the Massachusetts Mutual Benefit. The last two policies were refused, as the agents were suspicious. The New York Life canceled the $50,000 policy, but it is alleged, agreed to give two for $25,000 in exchange.

When Johnson visited this city last he told one or two of his creditors that they would soon be paid, and gave evidence of a disturbed mind. It has transpired that his success as a solicitor was due to his writing policies on laborers and taking their notes.

His wife says the strychnine was prescribed for Johnson by a physician as a tonic.

FEDERAL VICTORY.

THE VICTORIOUS GENERAL MILLAR SENDS IN HIS REPORT.

He Puts the Rebel Loss as Very High and Keeps Down the Federal—Federals Strongly Entrenched.

New York, March 22.—The Herald's special cable from Buenos Ayres says:

Montevideo advices state that the federal and revolutionary forces have remained intrenched since the battle at Tres Arboles, where the insurgents were defeated. The latter now await the arrival of re-enforcements under Aparicio Saraiva. The government has sent a strong detachment to intercept the Brazilian insurgents' vessels.

General Millar, who commanded the victorious federals at Tres Arboles, reports to the government that the loss to the rebels in the action was 422 men killed and 200 wounded. The federal loss was 150 killed and wounded.

TO DON THE COCKADE.

Berlin, March 22.—The emperor has issued a general order that the army shall henceforth don the German cockade, which the sovereigns of the federal states have also bestowed upon their troops as a visible injunction to defend Germany's greatness.

His majesty has also ordered that medals bearing a portrait of Emperor William I be made of cannons captured by German troops. These medals will be given to the members of the army in commemoration of the centennary of the first Emperor William, which occurs tomorrow.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The Georgia railroad commission will hold its regular meeting tomorrow and quite a lot of correspondence on various topics will be read and discussed. The case of the plow handle men from Fort Valley and the stove dealers of Atlanta are the only two of any considerable importance that will come up on regular petition.

PICTURES TO BE EXHIBITED.

The beautiful full length portraits of Governor and Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, painted by Artist Albert Guerry, will be sent to the Nashville Centennial, and will be made a part of the Georgia art display. They will both be placed in elegant frames and hung in a prominent position in the Georgia exhibit and will add much to the attractiveness of the display, as both are very lifelike likenesses and will be framed in a manner to show off the beauty of the execution to the best advantage. The finishing touches are now being put on them preparatory to framing.

WEAVER RESTING QUIETLY.

John P. Weaver, the young man who was shot for a burglar Saturday morning by Charles Owens, at No. 166 Smith street, is reported by the hospital authorities to be resting quietly today.

While he is desperately wounded, there is thought to be a chance for his recovery, since he has spent two good days since the shooting.

LUTES WILL RECOVER.

Ward Lutes, who was shot over a week ago by himself while he was asleep, is slowly improving, and it is now believed that he will get well. He still adheres to the story that he was walking in his sleep when he fired the pistol which came so near ending his earthly career.

THE STATE IN THEIR GRASP

The McLaurin Brothers Take a Large Part in the Running of the State of Mississippi.

ONE OF THEM IS THE GOVERNOR

The Others Have Different Positions or Take an Influential Part in Politics.

ALL ARE VERY LARGE AND STOUT

The State Institutions Are Distributed Among This Remarkable Set of Brothers, and No Two of Them Live in the Same Place.

New York, March 22.—The World publishes the following from Jackson, Miss.:

Pretty much the entire administration of Mississippi's public affairs is in the hands of the Clan McLaurin. The head and founder of this remarkable family was old Laughlin McLaurin, who was born over in Marlborough district, South Carolina, in 1815. His parents came from Scotland.

When Laughlin was still a young man he moved into Mississippi and raised a family of eight sons. These sons are now the Clan McLaurin, and the Clan McLaurin made and keep the record over any family in this country in the matter of office-getting and office-holding. They are, in point of fact, the government of Mississippi.

One of them is governor of the state and has been the state's representative in the national senate. Another is a judge; still another is warden of the penitentiary; two of them have been district attorneys; one has been a state senator and receiver of public moneys and mineral inspector; three were members of the constitutional convention of 1890—all this outside of places as members of boards of supervisors, public health officers, presidential electors, clerks to committees in the United States senate, clerks in the treasury department, clerks in the United States land office, clerks in the railroad commission, and so on and on, which these remarkable young men have held and are now holding.

McLAURIN AFTER McLAURIN.

As far down the vista of the officeholding future as the prophetic vision of man can penetrate there loom up offices after offices, and everywhere McLaurin after McLaurin to fill them. Talk about your fighting McCooks! Mississippi's Officeholding McLaurins can give them points. The world has never seen the like.

Take, for instance, the state of affairs that has prevailed during the present reign of the McLaurin dynasty. One brother was district attorney—he prosecuted and convicted the criminal. Another brother was judge—he sentenced. Still another was warden of the penitentiary—he kept in custody the reprobate one of his brothers had convicted and another had sentenced. Then there was still the other McLaurin, who was and is governor—he has the power of pardon. So there you are, with the whole executive, judiciary and penal machinery all in the hands of four brothers. And, speaking of the executive, it may be said right here that as soon as the present McLaurin leaves the gubernatorial chair in 1899 there is another McLaurin—his brother, of course—waiting to take his seat in it.

Of course no group of men, no matter how closely affiliated, could gain so surprising a hold upon any commun ty unless they had some remarkable qualities. As a matter of fact each one of the McLaurins is a man whose strong personality would be pretty sure to place him in a conspicuous place anywhere he might be placed. While none of them is in any way gifted with remarkable genius, they all are possessed of a strong, masterful personality, and this strength, moreover, has with it a good deal of suavity of manner and decided diplomatic skill. This, together with great tenacity of purpose and a clannish sticking together, inherited with their Scotch blood, aid especially instilled into them by their father, is the secret of really great combined power in the state.

Further than this, they are all men of uniformly fine physique and impressive presence. Two of them are six feet one inch in stature; two more are even six-footers; three are five feet eleven, and the smallest is five feet ten, with a weight of 190 pounds. The weights of the others range from 165 to 215 pounds, with four who are over 200-pounders each. They are all big, brawny, deep-chested men; in other words, all gifted with the impetus of tremendous Scotch energy and all inured in early manhood to hard outdoor work on the farm. Furthermore, they are all young for men of their sound physique, even the oldest, the present governor of Mississippi, being not yet quite forty-eight years of age. The youngest is only thirty-three.

"ANSE" CLAN CHIEF.

It is Anselm Joseph McLaurin—height six feet, weight 185 pounds—who is the oldest and who has attained the highest political distinction. In February, 1894, he was elected by the legislature to fill the unexpired term in the United States senate of Senator Walthall, who had resigned. A year later, in 1895, he was nominated and elected governor of the state on the free silver 16 to 1 ticket. At Chicago, by the way, Governor McLaurin was a delegate.

The governors of Mississippi hold office for four years, so Governor McLaurin's term does not expire until 1899, when his brother Walter—height six feet one, weight 206 pounds—will "put himself in the hands of his friends" and "allow his name to be used" in connection with the nomination for the office, which is the political way of saying that he and the rest of the McLaurins will work like steam engines to have a McLaurin succeed a McLaurin as governor of the state.

In addition to the United States senatorship and the governorship, Governor McLaurin has been district attorney, a member of the Mississippi legislature, presidential elector and a member of the constitutional convention. It was he who, to a certain extent, laid the foundations of his family's fortune, for he educated his brothers out of his earnings from a country law practice and gave them even more advantages in the way of academical training than he himself had.

Next in age to A. J. McLaurin, whom the brothers for some reason have nicknamed the "long horse," is Dr. A. G. McLaurin—height six feet one, weight 210 pounds—who has a good medical practice in Brandon. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1890, and is a candidate for the place of superintendent of the state lunatic asylum. It is pretty safe to say he will get it, for, with the McLaurins, being a candidate for something and getting it are much the same thing. He is forty-six years old.

WOULD SUCCEED CATCHINGS.

Horace Jehu McLaurin, the pigmy of the family—being only five feet eleven inches tall and weighing 165 pounds—is a lawyer in Sharkey county. He is the only one with dark hair, all the rest leaning toward the red-headed style of beauty. He was a member of the constitutional convention, where two of his brothers also sat; a member of the board of supervisors, and is now a state senator, with a yearning McLaurin eye on the seat in congress now occupied by General Catchings, which he ultimately will get, in all human probability.

The fourth brother, Robert Sylvester McLaurin—height 6 feet, weight 215 pounds—is now in his third term as district attorney for the Eighth Mississippi district, and he is being "importuned by the people to allow the use of his name" in connection with the district judgeship as soon as the present incumbent's term expires, which is in 1898. This office is filled by appointment of the governor. His brother is the governor. He will also be the governor in 1898. If by a curious coincidence his brother should appoint him to the judgeship, then the district attorneyship will be vacant, and the governor would have to make an appointment to fill the unexpired term in that office. But there are other McLaurins.

The fifth brother is William McLaurin—high five feet eleven, weight 215 pounds—who is forty years old. William has always been fortunate in having a brother in office when he felt as though he wanted anything. His brother Wallace was receiver of public moneys here during President Cleveland's first term, and he appointed William a clerk in the United States land office. Then Governor McLaurin last year appointed him circuit judge of the ninth judicial district, an office he is now filling. He lives in Vicksburg.

WALTER A HANDSHAKER.

It is the sixth brother, Walter—height six feet one, weight 206 pounds—who is warden of the penitentiary. He was elected by the board of prison control: His brother, Governor McLaurin, is president of the board of prison control. Before he was warden of the penitentiary he was state railroad commissioner for a number of terms. He is a lawyer and is said to know more men, their given names and where they live than any man in Mississippi. Given names, by the way, are a specialty with the McLaurins. Robert Sylvester is credited with knowing the given and family name of every voter in his district, which embraces twelve counties, and Anselm J., the governor, says he does not count that man a friend who, after more than twenty-four hours' acquaintance, fails to call him "Anse." A gift for given names, even before the McLaurins, has been an important element in the equipment for public service of more than one statesman.

Wallace McLaurin—height five feet ten, weight 190 pounds—and his brother Albert, who is a doctor, are the only members of the Clan McLaurin who are not lawyers—that is, who are not lawyers as an incident to their serious business in life, which is officeholding. Wallace started, as a preliminary to "allowing his name to be used" for things, by editing a country newspaper. President Cleveland made him receiver of public moneys for Mississippi and he was in the land office ni this city until President Harrison appointed his successor. His brother, the present governor, was in the United States senate at this time and he appointed Wallace clerk of his committee. He held this place as long as his brother's term lasted. Then he broke the McLaurin record. He declined an office—declined it, though because there was one in sight that suited him better. They wanted to make him a clerk in the interior department, but he refused it and took the post of mineral inspector for the Coeur d'Alene land district of Idaho, salary $10 per day and expenses. His experience as a country editor and senate committee clerk had doubtless equipped him with a profound knowledge of mineralogy.

IN TRAINING FOR OFFICE.

Eighth and last of the McLaurins comes Sidney Lee—height five feet eleven, weight 170 pounds. Sidney Lee is only about thirty-three years of age and so has hardly got down to his gait in the family occupation of officeholding. President Cleveland made him a clerk in the treasury department, where he got $1,800 a year and pursued a law course in Washington at the same time. When he got back to Mississippi his brother Walter made him a clerk to the railroad commission, where he drew a salary for four years. He is now practicing law and prepared to have the people importune him to allow the use of his name for almost any comfortable office in sight.

It is said of the McLaurins that they all look alike and talk alike. It is certain they all dress alike, wearing frock coats and snuff-colored overcoats, which seem to have been made by the same tailor at the same time. Wallace, at least, is not without a sense of humor, for when he was "inspecting minerals" up in Idaho somebody asked him how one so young got the title of colonel.

"Fighting for federal appointments," was Wallace's reply. And on the same gory field all of the family certainly have won both rank and fame.

A SUSPICIOUS FIRE.

The Burning of the Conigyisky Building Is Supposed To Be Incendiary Origin.

Peoria, Ill., March 22.—Fire at 3 o'clock Sunday morning destroyed the Conigyisky building, in the heart of the business center, and entailed an aggregate loss of $100,000, upon which there is an insurance of about $55,000. The ground floor was occupied by M. Gumbiner & Co., dry goods, whose stock, valued at $40,000, and which was insured for about one-half, is a total loss. The second floor was devoted to offices, the occupants of which lose about $7,000, with an insurance of $4,000. The third floor was used as a lodging house, the loss aggregating $3,000.

The building was owned by Silas Conigysky and was valued at $50,000. It was insured for $30,000. There were about forty lodgers in the building at the time and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were rescued.

The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origi-

NEWSPAPER TO BE SOLD.

The Circuit Court Orders the Sale of the Grand Rapids Newspaper Property.

Chicago, March 22.—A Times-Herald special from Grand Rapids, Mich., says:

An order was made in the circuit court Saturday for the sale of The Grand Rapids Democrat newspaper property, under foreclosure.

The sale will take place April 2d, and it is understood that Elliott G. Stevenson, late partner with Don M. Dickinson, and former chairman of the democratic state central committee, will bid it in, as he holds the largest creditor interest.

POPE TO RECEIVE AMERICANS

A Delegation from the Cruiser Cincinnati Will Have an Audience.

Rome, March 22.—Rear Admiral Selfridge, commanding the American Mediterranean squadron, has left this city for Naples. The pope will today receive a delegation from the American cruiser Cincinnati.

WORK OF THE FLOOD

Little Damage Left To Be Done as a Result of Its Recent Devastation.

AN ENORMOUS LOSS OF STOCK

Snow Falls Again in Nebraska and Colder Weather Prevails in the Northwest.

FREEZE PREVENTS HIGHER WATER

A More Confident Feeling Is Prevalent and a Slight Relief Is Experienced by Reason of the Cold Wave. Trains Move Regularly—Dynamite May Be Used.

Des Moines, Ia., March 22.—The Des Moines, contrary to all expectations in the face of the fact that the weather has been cold for twenty-four hours, has risen three feet since Saturday night, and is now over sixteen feet above normal and is still rising. The electric company's dam is holding the water, so that in the upper part of the city a large district is flooded. In the event of a further rise, dynamite may be used to break the dam and let the floods through.

About three hundred families have been driven out of their homes by the water, but aside from this the damage thus far is not heavy, as none of the larger buildings have been moved by the flood.

The Chicago Great Western railway reports from Cedar Falls that the Cedar river is so far out of its banks that the passenger depot there is flooded, and a rise of a few inches more will make the crossing of the river by trains impossible. At present a box car is being used for a depot.

Southwest of here, on the same road, the Skunk river is higher than ever, and trains are piloted over the weak places in the grade only with the greatest care.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

The Floyd River Is Again Within Bounds, but the Missouri Is Still Rising.

Sioux City, Ia., March 22.—The flood situation in this territory is slightly improved.

The Floyd river, which had a considerable part of Sioux City under water last week, is again within its banks. The Big Sioux, however, is still rising and causing untold damage between Sioux City and Sioux Falls.

Other streams in this locality are about stationary. Bridges are out everywhere and little damage is left to be done even should there be another rise.

The Missouri is rising, but still remains within its banks. It is showing a tendency to gorge, but rising water has thus far washed the ice jams out soon after they formed.

ICE AN INCH THICK.

A Drop of 20 Degrees of Temperature Is Experienced in Minnesota and Through the Northwest.

St. Paul, March 22.—There was a drop of over 20 degrees in the temperature all over this section Sunday night, resulting in the freezing of ice an inch thick. Although the sun shone brightly all day Sunday, there was no thaw. This causes a better feeling. The Cannon, Minnesota, Straight and Root rivers have been rising slowly all day, but no serious damage has resulted.

Trains on all the railways were running nearly on time Sunday.

COLD WAVE IN NEBRASKA.

The Blizzard Is General Throughout the Western Portion of the State.

Omaha, Neb., March 22.—Reports received here last night from western Nebraska indicate a very severe snow storm prevalent. The blizzard extends from Schuyler, sixty miles west of here, to North Platte, in the further end of the state.

A dispatch from Bankleman last night says ten inches of snow has fallen and the wind is blowing it into great drifts. The loss of stock will be very large.

Nearly a foot of snow has fallen at Central City.

ELECTION IN ITALY.

New Chamber of Deputies Chosen in Which the Government Is Likely To Have Large Majority.

Rome, March 22.—Elections for members of the new chamber of deputies were held yesterday throughout Italy. At midnight the results in only fifty-eight districts were definitely known. The returns from these districts show the election of thirty-six ministerialists.

In Rome the opposition candidates were returned. Of these, three are republicans. Ex-Prime Minister Crispi, who was a candidate in the second district of Palermo, was elected for the thirteenth consecutive time.

It is thought that the government is likely to have a majority of 150 in the new chamber.

HE ATE A THOMAS CAT.

Raleigh, N. C., March 21.—At Durham tonight W. E. Holman, in the presence of a great crowd, ate a baked cat.

He bet on Corbett and the loser was to eat a cat.

A fine, large Thomas cat was prepared, with proper trimmings.

Holman announced that he would eat the greater part of the cat. He ate it all.

MILLER.

He Won't Tell Anybody His Other Name.

A "DIVINE HEALER" AT LITHIA SPRINGS

A Man Named Miller Apparently Cures All Manner of Diseases and Ailments and Daily Receives and Treats Scores of Patients Who Claim That He Has Relieved Them.

SOME OF HIS MOST REMARKABLE CURES

Great Excitement Prevails Throughout Duoglas and Surrounding Counties---His Strange Way of Working and the Scenes of His Operations---He Believes His Power Is Divine.

If the testimony of certain people is to be accepted, people whose veracity would not be questioned in ordinary things; if the witness of one's own eyes can be relied upon, then, certainly a very remarkable man is doing very wonderful things at this time at Lithia Springs.

But the acts which he apparently performs, the whole surroundings to his work are so unauspicious, the manner of his acting so prejudicial to a belief in his work, that to most people it is quite as easy to distrust one's senses as to have faith in the realness of his operations.

It is fair in speaking of this man Miller—he goes by no given name—to begin by stating plainly some of the cases that he has worked upon and some of the results that have followed.

Among the ignorant the cases that could be found in the country about Lithia Springs who claimed to have received benefit from this man, would mount up probably into the thousands; among the intelligent there are naturally comparatively few.

Miller is a faith doctor, a divine healer, the possessor of supernatural powers, a talker with God, a messenger from the Almighty. Such, at least, is his claim, and it is this claim that he seeks to prove by the miracles that he says he performs—some of which are these:

There is a woman who lives not far from the depot at Lithia named Mrs. M. M. Davis. For months she has been an invalid. She has tried several doctors and has received but slight relief. At one time, a few weeks ago, she came to Atlanta and saw Dr. Whitehead. He told her husband plainly that she had consumption and would certainly not live but a few weeks. Dr. Whittley, of Douglasville, attended her also, and considered the case hopeless. She was moved about with great difficulty and could only be in one position, with a pilloy under her side. Miller has seen her twice. Sunday last she was at church for the first time in twelve months. Her cough, according to her husband's and her own testimony, is entirely gone.

Another case is one of a Mr. Watson, who is one of the prominent men of the town. Some months ago he injured one of his fingers, and it was entirely crippled. The healer touched it. Today it is strong and straight.

AN AUTHENTIC CASE.

One of the most authentic cases that could be mentioned is that of a negro, a servant of Mr. Watson. This man was injured six months ago in a sawmill, one of his arms being crushed. Physicians saved the member, but it has been almost entirely useless. Immediately before going to Miller, Dr. Garrett, a local surgeon, examined the arm. It was bent and deformed, and the power of moving it, beyond the very slightest degree, was lost. The strange man laid his hands upon the arm of the affected man. In a few minutes he bade him lift it above his head, and he did so. The healer told him to touch his face, and then, for the first time in six months, his hand was at his bidding.

Dr. Garrett examined the man again, and now he found the arm strong, well and like its mate.

Of the many visitors at Lithia, several are under his treatment. One of these is Mrs. Blake. For some time she has worn glasses for the weakness of vision. The healer treated her, and she has discarded her glasses and, in spite of a strain put upon her eyes that was probably more than usual, the weakness has apparently entirely disappeared.

Another case was of a lady in the place who sprained her ankle by a fall from her bicycle. She was unable to stand and looked forward to a siege of sickness, to weeks in bed and perhaps months on crutches—painful, weary days and restless nights. The faith doctor was called. Behold! She walks without difficulty or pain.

These are a few cases of many that were both desperate and severe. All sorts of diseases and ailments, all kinds of troubles and pains, the afflicted, the maimed, the halt, the almost blind—these are all brought to him indiscriminately and impartially. According to his and the patient's testimony, they are relieved, cured or taken away.

These cases are here told about before the man is described or the scene of his work spoken of, because they take away, it is believed, the possibility of ridicule or carelessness in thinking of this strange individual.

A REMARKABLE INDIVIDUAL.

And a strange individual he certainly is. He has one credential—his work; one claim to public attention—the deed he does; one right to hold the thoughts and notice of men—he power which he claims, and apparently demonstrates that he has, the power to heal.

For beyond this there is not an iota of the usual attributes of the peculiar, none of the glitter or spangles of the magician, none of the wierdness, the delusion of the wizard about him.

There is even a lack of the ordinary features that one would expect to see about the man. The long hair, the clothes, the strange appearance, or even the unusual expression—these are lacking. The absence of them makes the scene decidedly unlike what one would expect who has pictured it to himself.

At Lithia he does his work in a large room over a store. The apartment was apparently a hall, but the evidences of its having been turned into a storeroom are present. Old truck is distributed about. In one corner the healer sits at a desk that was probably part of the property that was left for storage, and with his hat on, with a Bible in his hand, he sits and the crowd gathers about him. White and black, rich and poor, ignorant and intelligent, they form a strangely earnest assemblage with but one bond between them, and that their infirmity, the sickness that like sorrow makes the whole world kin.

Miller himself is rather a stout man, with black hair and mustache, with black clothes, conventional in every detail, and like every other man one would meet in moving about town or country.

His history is veiled in mystery. He is from Germany, but exactly where he was born or lived he will not tell. His peculiar ideas prevent his looking backward and it is only by piecemeal that his history can to any extent be found out.

To a little Georgia town, some ten years ago, this German came. He was, as far as English is conceived, very illiterate, but he had some knowledge of botany of the more homely sort, and this he put to profitable use by starting of a drug stroe.

HIS PHARMACY.

Evidently his pharmacy was not of the ordinary type, but rather a place where remedies were concocted and dispensed to sufferers who applied to him for them for the more common complaints. Here the rural sage lived and worked cures that, one may gather from his conversation, were due not only to the medicine he made, but also to the power he possessed that, although born in him, was at this time only beginning to appear.

It was undeveloped and to a large extent unrealized, but he appreciated that there was something about him that was different from other people, and he began to wonder what it was.

In the meantime he studied the Bible, his one book, his single inspiration, his only source of power and strength, as he believes. To state his faith as clearly as it is possible is to say that he believes implicitly in the revealed word and in doing so accepts as literal all statements about the power of faith and the ability to heal which would be conveyed to the believer.

Beyond this he has no doubt that he talks to God literally and positively; that he sees with supernatural vision not only the sights on earth, but some of those that are above and below it.

As to the human body, he says very positively that he sees the various organs of the body and their degrees of healthfulness and disease and he also possesses the ability not only to control their condition, but movements and temperature.

To state this coldly can only have one effect, but when one hears the man who makes such exorbitant claims state them, the only feeling is that back of it all is, at least, the unquestionable sincerity of the one who utters them, and the conviction is almost present that this strange, uncouth man holds in his possession some extraordinary power he does not know in the least how to define.

For putting it on the lowest scale, some ability that this man has is not to be overlooked. It is easy to call it by a dozen names, to say there is an element of mesmerism in it, to claim it has something of that power that, in a dozen different centuries, has presented itself in a dozen different ways. But this in nowise disposes of the question. This man has had a remarkable effect upon a number of people, people whose witness we have not alone to trust to, but who were at the time under the inspection of others, and people who were by reason of their profession of education not easily to be fooled.

At any rate, to go back to the story of his life, this half-way doctor heard of the other faith healer, Schlatter, and suddenly he claims, one night after he had been working over his herbs and mixtures and after his Bible had been perused and studied, he realized that something strange was happening. An indescribable sensation was taking possession of him, then in a way he will not tell of, the command came.

He questioned it. He asked his God what it meant for him to do. Was it really to throw away his medicine and go out into the world healing bodies and saving souls?

The response came. Even at this time he believed he talked to God, not as he does now, but with a lesser degree. He illustrates it by one learning a language. His knowledge at this time of the heavenly tongue was as is a child's is of an earthly one.

And now the change was made. He threw his drugs away. He gave away his clothes. He kept neither cloak nor script. He went from dor to door.

Real or unreal, powerful or weak, sane or maniac, he went, as his Master went, almost nineteen hundred years ago, out into the world to bring it back to God. One of the disciples of this Master he claims to be, and he seeks the reward that is heavenly for, at least, whatever may be said about him, the acquisition that money is prompting him to follow the course he is following cannot be brought against him.

DOES NOT TAKE PAY.

He will not ask for pay, and it is seldom volunteered. One afternoon after working over some hundred cases he was given the total sum of 20 cents.

These clinics, if such they may be called, are in the room, which has been mentioned, over a store. In this he meets those who seek his aid. Only when the patient cannot move will he go to his home, all others must come upon a positively equal footing, and sit opposite to him.

Here the country folk gather with all conceivable ailment and injuries and one by one he heals them.

He simply looks, as a rule, at the man or woman before him and then asking possibly a single question, turns his eyes away and gazes into space. After nearly a minute his mind comes suddenly back to him and his invariable declaration is, in a decidedly German accent:

"Now, you are all right," and in a very large majority of cases the patient agrees with him. If not, however, the healer tries again and the process is gone through with once more.

In this gazing which has been spoken of he claims not only to look into the interior of the body of his patient, but also to speak with "the one," as he expresses it, "who made the disease and who may take it away."

There is nothing about the whole operation or the surroundings, or the man, that adds to the spirit of his work or tends to peculiar greatness, nothing to attract the wise or the simple, for as has been said, he has one credential—his works, and by these he wishes only to be known.

To consider critically one of his cases: There is a lad of nine years, Lucas Hartman, who had been born paralyzed, and who could never move one side of his body to any extent. All the physical signs of his condition were evident, the exaggerated reflexes in some places, the absence of them in others. This boy was brought to the healer and one treatment was given, and the boy for the first time in his life touched the floor with his left hand. An examination of the boy now shows that all the signs that marked the disease before are now present, but the boy in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, gained new powers or, at least, realized old ones which he never before realized he possessed.

HOLDING MEN'S ATTENTION.

In all, Miller presents the picture of a man who is holding the attention of men by actions that, at least, seem supernatural. Nothing like hypocrisy or any other similar charges can be brought against him.

Personally he is conceited, and his simplicity is rather of an insane nature than a childish one, as he claims it to be.

It would, in fact, be easy to speak of him as a religious monomaniac, but so many have had that said about them who have proved, as far as such things can be proved, that it is untrue, that one hesitates to do so.

That he is doing good in either healing disease or dispelling delusions, that he has followers among not only the ignorant, but the intelligent, cannot be doubted, that he is worthy of attention and study can certainly not be gainsaid.

ACHESON.

LAUNDRY SCHOOLS.

Laundry classes, at which little girls are taught how to wash and iron, are now established in connection with board schools in London, and are reported by the school management committees to have proved thoroughly satisfactory this year—their first.

The classes have been attended during the past twelve months by 12,262 would-be laundresses. There are seventy-one permanent school laundry rooms and others are building. Each room accommodates fourteen children and is fitted with desks and seats, fourteen washtubs and ironing tables, a copper and a sink. Two ladies, Miss Lord and Miss Jones, superintend the whole work.

More teachers are needed and a number are being trained at present. The salaries of the superintendents run from $750 to $1,600 per year.

The Every Saturday Club has issued invitations to a reception in honor of Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart at the residence of Mrs. W. Y. Raoul Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. It will be one of the most interesting events of the week. Mrs. Jonas Jackson and Mrs. Thaddeus Horton compose the committee in charge.

DROVE THE WOOD INTO HIS EAR

Bedford Is Suing for the Loss of His Hearing.

AN UNUSUAL CASE IN COURT

He Was an Employee of the Southern Furniture Company and Alleges That Negligence of Its Employees Has Damaged Him in the Sum of $3,000.

Several pieces of wood were displayed in the first division of the city court this morning by Dr. Hobbs, which he swore he had taken from the ear of Mr. J. L. Bedford, who is the plaintiff in a suit for damages which is being heard against the Southern Furniture Company.

The case, which was reached for trial this morning at 9 o'clock, is one of unusual interest. Bedford claims that he was an employee of the Southern Furniture Company and was working at his machine when he was struck by a plank which was thrown from a rip saw that was being operated by a sawyer more than thirty feet away.

The accident occurred in September, 1894. Bedford says he knew nothing of his peril until the timber struck his head with violent force. He had his back turned to the machine from which the timber was hurled with such violence. When the timbers struck Bedford the splinters were driven through the drum of his ear and a number of the pieces of wood were taken out by a surgical operation which was performed by Dr. Hobbs.

"I was standing at my machine at work," says Bedford. "There was a saw which was operated by a green hand. The saw was thirty-four feet from me. The timber was caught up by the saw, twisted, then hurled like lightning, striking my head, and some of the pieces were buried in my ear. The suffering was intense, and it was several days before all of the wood could be extracted from the inner side of my head and ear."

Bedford alleges in his petition that his hearing has been destroyed and that he has suffered excrutiating pain and will never be able to hear through the ear which received the injury from the flying timber. Bedford is represented by Attorneys Glenn, Slaton & Phillips, and Dorsey, Brewster & Howell represent the Southern Furniture Company.

The piece of timber which struck Bedford was also shown in court this morning to the jury. The case will consume several days' time, as there are quite a number of witnesses which have been summoned for both sides.

GRIFFIN RIFLES BUSY.

THEY PROPOSE TO APPROPRIATELY CELEBRATE MEMORIAL DAY.

Its Organization Has a Full Battalion of Infantry and a Fine Military Band To Present on That Day.

Griffin, Ga., March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Captain A. J. Burr and Lieutenant J. M. Kimbrough, as a committee from the Griffin Rifles, working under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association, have been circulating among the business men today asking for subscriptions to aid in the better celebration of Memorial day.

It is proposed to have a full battalion of infantry and a fine military band here that day, provided sufficient funds can be raised for the necessarwy expenses. The committee met with some success and feel very much encouraged at the outlook.

No orator has yet been selected for the day, but this will be done in a few days.

Captain J. H. Stevens, of Stevens's Pottery, is spending today in Griffin on business.

Colonel F. R. Jones, of The News and Sun, went to Atlanta today to spend several days on business.

Frank Jones presented "A Yankee Drummer" to an appreciative audience last Friday night. The dancing of Miss Walton was especially fine.

Miss Corinne Nall left last night for Macon, where she will be the guest of Miss Theo Tinsley.

Mrs. H. I. Walt, of Atlanta, returned home this morning after a visit of several weeks to her relatives here.

COL. WATTERSON IS IN ATLANTA

The Great Journalist Arrived This Morning and Is at Aragon.

SPEAKS TONIGHT ON LINCOLN

He Talks Interestingly of Newspapers and Atlantians—Was Here During the Siege and Saw Atlanta in Ashes.

Henry Watterson, journalist, author and lecturer, arrived in Atlanta this morning and is occupying a suite of rooms at the Aragon.

Mr. Watterson was seen in his rooms this morning by an Evening Constitution reporter and talked interestingly of Atlanta and many of her prominent people who are his personal friends.

He was here during the siege in '63 and edited the only war journal in this city at that time. He has seen Atlanta in ashes and he sees it today as it is, and says that it is the metropolis of the south, without a rival.

Mr. Watterson is a thorough newspaper man and can appreciate a good paper. He said this morning that the great plant of The Constitution was an evidence of the importance of the city. He says that the addition of the evening paper is another step that is taken by all the papers in the country when their morning editions are known over the country, and have established a foothold.

Henry Grady, the deceased journalist, received his first training in the profession that he afterwards made such a success in from Mr. Watterson, who was his close personal friend. Mr. Grady was for several years under him on The Louisville Courier-Journal, and it was through the assistance of Mr. Watterson that he branched out into the broader field of journalism after his apprenticeship had been served.

Mr. Watterson was asked what he thought of the modern journalism compared to that of the days when he made his debut.

"That is a question that I would hesitate to give an opinion on unless it were taken down verbatim. It is only an impression that a reporter gets in an interview. When it appears in the papers it is in quotations, and yet in the reporter's own words, and probably there is not a sentence that is identical with the one given by the person interviewed.

"There is no proofreader in the world, it matters not how intellectual he may be, that can read another man's proof. This is an impossibility."

Mr. Watterson's father was a journalist and he has been in this line of work since his boyhood days.

Tonight at the Grand Mr. Watterson will lecture on Abraham Lincoln. There is not a man in the country who is more thoroughly acquainted with the life and character of Lincoln than Mr. Watterson.

Mr. Watterson stood beside Mr. Lincoln when he made his inaugural address and was his personal friend during his presidency.

After a careful study and long researches into the life of Lincoln and from personal acquaintance and observation, the lecture will be given tonight.

NEW DENTISTS IN PLENTY.

Graduating Exercises of the Southern Medical Dental Department Comes Tomorrow.

The graduating exercises of the dental department of the Southern Medical college will be held at the Grand opera house tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

A most interesting programme has been arranged, and the closing exercises will be the best ever had by these students.

There will be about twenty new doctors turned loose tomorrow night.

All the students take a great intrest in the closing exercises, and will do all they can to make tomorrow night's programme most interesting in every particular.

THE PROGRAMME.

The following programme has been arranged:

Overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppe—Fifth Regiment band.

Prayer, Rev. A. R. Holderby, chaplain.

Report of dean, Professor S. W. Foster.

Music, "A Musical Joke," Muscat—Fifth Regiment band.

Conferring diplomas, Judge Howard Van Epps.

Music, "On Tiptoe," Hashman—Fifth Regiment band.

Conferring certificates of proficiency, Professor W. P. Nicholson.

Music, Patrol, "Blue and Gray"—Fifth Regiment band.

Valedictory address, G. H. Foster, of Alabama.

Music, Mexican serenade, "Le Ama," Vanter Lindon and "Leila," Chambers—Fifth Regiment band.

Annual address, Hon. Albert H. Cox.

Music, medley overture, "Popular Songs of the Day," DeWitt—Fifth Regiment band.

Delivery of medals, Professor R. C. Young.

March, "La Fiesta." 2 22

The exercises will be very interesting and appropriate speeches will add to the occasion.

A RAILROAD ORDERED SOLD

Blue Ridge and Atlantic Soon To Be Placed on Block.

W. H. BLACK COMMISSIONER

Judge Newman Appoints Him To Make the Sale of the Property at Clarkesville—$40,000 Is the Upset Price.

W. H. Black was this morning appointed special commissioner by Judge Newman with power to advertise and sell the Blue Ridge and Atlantic railroad, if certain conditions which are called for in the decree of sale are not complied with within ten days.

A bill praying for a foreclosure of the mortgage which is held on the property was filed in the United States court this morning by the Central Trust Company, of New York.

In November, 1888, the Blue Ridge and Atlantic Railroad Company issued a mortgage on all of its property in favor of the Central Trust Company of New York to secure the issuance of $200,000 in bonds. By the stipulations of this mortgage the railroad company was to pay interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on these bonds and if default was made for a period of six months, the mortgage was to become operative and was to be foreclosed.

The bill filed this morning shows that demand has been made for the payment of this interest and for the principle which has been defaulted, and it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said Blue Ridge and Atlantic railroad pay into the court within ten days $327,000 with interest at 7 per cent on $9,000, from July 1, 1893, on $9,000 from January 1, 1894, and $309,000 from July 1, 1894, or the mortgage which was issued on November 13, 1888, will be foreclosed.

ROAD WILL BE SOLD.

If the order of the court is not complied with in the time mentioned W. H. Black is made special commissioner to advertise the road for sale for four successive weeks, denoting the time and place of the sale in the advertisement.

It is further ordered that the sale shall be made at the depot of the said railroad company at Clarkeville, in Habersham county, as a greater portion of the railroad is located in that county.

The order of the court directs that no bid shall be received for less than $40,000, and that as an evidence of good faith a certified check for $2,000 shall be deposited with the special commissioner at the time of the sale.

If after a lapse of twenty days the terms upon which the sale was made are not complied with by the parties making the successful bid the special commissioner is authorized to advertise the property and make another sale.

After this stipulation is made as to what disposition is to be made of the amount received from the sale of the road; how it is to divided as to attorneys' fees, receivers' certificates and other outstanding obligations.

WHERE THE ROAD IS.

The Blue Ridge and Atlantic railway is twenty-two miles in length and extends from a junction with the Southern railway, at Cornelia, in Habersham county, to Tallulah Falls, in Rabun county.

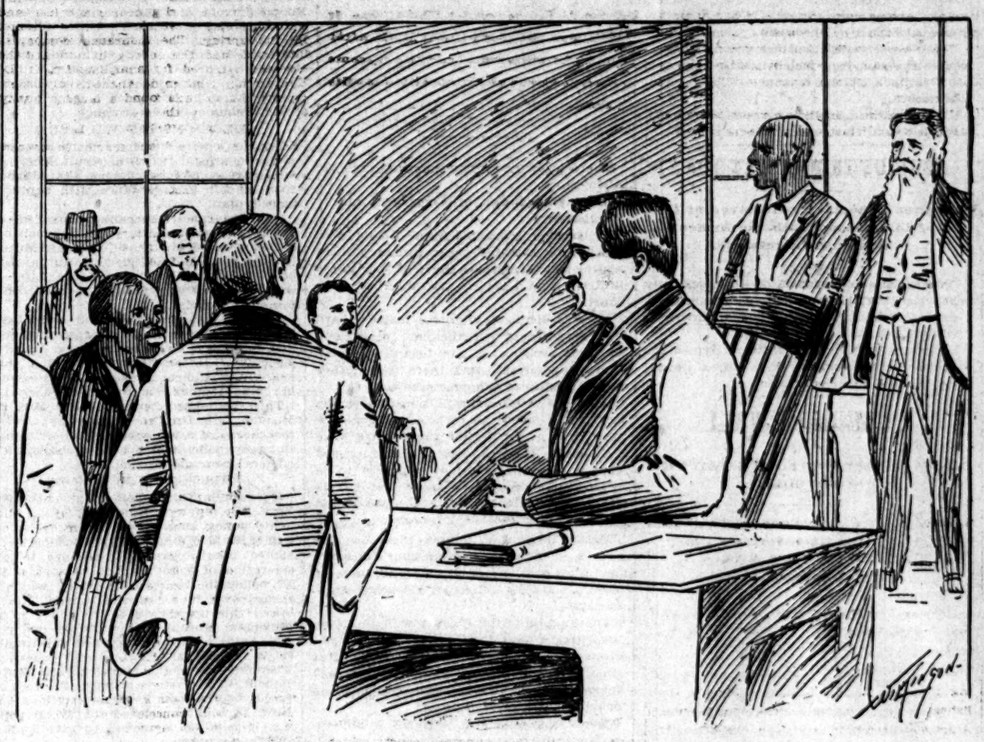
The road is at present in the hands of W. V. Laurens, as receiver, and has not been paying expenses in some time.

It is probable that the bondholders will purchase the property when it is offered for sale.

General Shelby's Retorts.

From The New York.

General Shelby and his men were in Texas when the news of the assassination of Lincoln reached them. The men were on review, and as the intelligence flashed down the line from man to man some of them foolishly cheered. Shelby rebuked them, and sitting erect on his horse, with his head bared and his hand raised on high, he said: "Boys, this is the heaviest blow yet dealt us. Lincoln's slaughter was the act of a madman." Once Shelby caught one of his troopers attempting to conceal the carcass of a freshly killed hog from which the blood had run so that it was easily visible. "What you got there?" he asked. "Been having my clothes washed," said the soldier. "You'd better get back to camp," said the general, "or your clothes will bleed to death."



THE DIVINE HEALER AND HIS DAILY AUDIENCE.

CHEMIST MAKES KICK

Mr. McCandless Says He Was Not Told That He Was Analyzing Cemetery Well Water.

KEPT IN IGNORANCE OF FACT

He Reported the Water To Be Good and the Doctors Quickly Jumped on His Report.

SAYS THE WATER IS POISONOUS

Mr. McCandless Now Intimates That His Analysis Would Have Been Different Had He Known the Source of the Water—He Speaks Out About the Important Matter.

The exclusive publication in The Evening Constitution of last Friday of many interviews with prominent physicians on the question of the purity of the Oakland cemetery well water started an interesting discussion on the subject of well water of the city, and especially that at Oakland.

There are many who contend that there is pure well water in the residence parts of the city, but very few who believe that the cemetery water is free from poison. There seems to be a general prejudice against the cemetery water, and as shown in The Evening Constitution, the leading physicians of the city declare that it is poisonous and dangerous.

The discussion resulted from the announcement that the city officials had caused to be made a chemical analysis of the well water by Mr. J. M. McCandless, the well-known chemist.

He made a report of an analysis of the water and pronounced it good water, giving a scientific report of the substance of the water. It now develops that when Mr. McCandless made the analysis of the cemetery water he did not know that it was such and he made his report on the belief that he had analyzed water from some residence well in the city. He says it was unfair to have him analyze the cemetery well water without notifying him that it was cemetery water, and he intimates that had he known the water was taken from the cemetery well his analysis would have been conducted differently and that other results might have been obtained.

Mr. McCandless was somewhat wrought up over the matter and he has something to say about the publication of the opinion of the doctors in The Evening Constitution and in the action of Mayor Collier and others in not notifying him that he was analyzing cemetery well water.

WHAT CHEMIST M'CANDLESS SAYS:

Mr. McCandless says:

"In judging the quality of a water the chemist is aware that his methods are not by any means perfect, and that the best he can do is to infer from such data as the balance and the retort yield him the general character of a water. I would also say that the water analyses I have been making for the board of health are directed principally to the detection of sewerage matter in well water. I had no information that this particular water was any other than a part of my routine work, relating to the wells in the residences of private citizens. It is my habit after making such analysis to remark at the bottom of the certificate, 'good' or 'bad' water, as the case may be, for the benefit of the inspector, who closes the well or allows it to remain open accordingly. Now, had I known the water came from the well in the cemetery I should have gone further with my analysis than I did, and should more particularly have hunted for phosphates, as a substance likely to be found in a water percolating into the well of a cemetery. Had I found them, and also nitrates in notable quantity, and known that the well was in the vicinity of a cemetery, I would not have advised its use, even though the analysis were good.

"I do not think, therefore, that I was treated fairly in being kept in absolute ignorance of the source of the water. The chemists of the English Society of Public Analysts always refuse to express an opinion about a water from the results of the analysis only, unless they are also informed of the origin of the water and the locality from which obtained.

HIS RESULTS DISCREDITED.

"Inasmuch as my results have been discredited by the publication in The Evening Constitution, I think it only just to me that Mayor Collier should now send a sample of this water to a chemist of national reputation in water analysis, and without giving him any more information than I had, ask for his opinion of the water from the result of the chemical analysis only. Chemical analysis is not infallible, but it is just as necessary as bacteriological analysis of water, and gives us even more information about a water. I do not belittle the bacteriological analysis; it is important, but not more so than the chemical.

"I know what I am talking about, for a year ago I spent three months in Philadelphia under Dr. Abbott, the famous bacteriologist, doing nothing else but bacteriological work, and there is no doubt that there should be a good bacteriological laboratory in Atlanta. Yet these physicians who express the opinion that the only proper analysis of water is by bacteriological methods would doubtless be surprised to hear such authorities as Welch, Abbott and Billings confess that they would fail oftener than succeed in isolating the germ of typhoid fever from a water known to contain it; that they would also fail much oftener than succeed even in discovering the germs of typhoid in the stools of typhoid patients."

Mr. McCandless also stated that he believed there was water in the city wells that was perfectly pure. "But," said he, "where you find it pure today, six months from now it may be very impure."

WHAT DR. M'RAE SAYS.

Dr. F. W. McRae, secretary of the board of health, was asked his opinion on the subject of the water in the Oakland cemetery wells and he declared it to be dangerous to use. He also declared that all wells in the heart of town are fatal, as there is much closet drainage that makes them dangerous. On the outskirts and in thinly settled portions of the town the danger is less, but even then the wells should be abandoned and city water used.

The sewerage, Dr. McRae claims, does not impregnate the wells; on the contrary, it protects them; but it is the closet drains, which often break or leak, thereby charging the water with germs that are deadly in their poisons. He thinks the water at Oakland even more dangerous than elsewhere in the city.

Save your money and place it with the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company. Interest will be allowed on all deposits remaining over three months.
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THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Evening Constitution Local Department Telephone 709

WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - - - $4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them BY THE WEEK. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of $4.00 per year, $2.00 for six months, $1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

PERSONS
Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

Growing Every Day!

DURING the past week the daily sales of The Evening Constitution in the city of Atlanta alone have INCREASED over the corresponding day of the previous week as follows:

531 Monday
1565 Tuesday
3504 Wednesday
2676 Thursday
1620 Friday
2255 Saturday

And out of town as follows

225.....Monday
850.....Tuesday
4000.....Wednesday
950.....Thursday
950.....Friday
1275.....Saturday

Don't Miss It!

ATLANTA, GA., March 22, 1897.

VACCINATING TRAMPS.

The city of New York has adopted the unique precedent of vaccinating tramps. On Friday of last week some 200 or more of these street arabs were seized by the health authorities and forced to undergo the operation. Within the next few weeks, unless present calculations fail, every tramp within the city limits will be rendered proof against smallpox.

Although the idea of vaccinating tramps is calculated to provoke mirth it is nevertheless a good one and owes its existence to wise sanitary precautions. In every large city like New York there are multitudes of idle loungers whose chief business it is to disseminate germs. On account of the wretched poverty in which they live huddled together like dumb brutes, and the utter want of decency which marks their personal attire, they not only contract the first disease that comes along, but what is far worse, they extend the area of its ravages. In roaming about the streets, therefore, in search of alms or plunder, as the case may be, tramps are simply conveyors of disease germs and the action of the New York authorities in having such characters vaccinated is both sensible and timely.

Since poverty and filth in our large cities cannot be entirely overcome, even under the most efficient sanitary conditions, it is ofttimes necessary to resort to methods like the one adopted in New York as a protection to the community. Although such methods interfere to some extent with personal freedom, they are amply justified by the protection which they afford. As New York has led the way in taking this wise precaution it is likely that other communities will follow her example and begin at once to inoculate their tramps with virus.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

One of the greatest problems with which the government is now confronted is the one of controlling the waters of the lower Mississippi river.

On account of the heavy rains which have fallen throughout the Mississippi valley during the last few weeks the river has not only risen above its high water mark, but in many localities has overflowed its banks, entailing destruction upon both life and property.

Recent dispatches convey the information that whole towns along the river's course have been swept by the raging floods and that hundreds of families have been deprived of food and shelter. The situation is a most distressing one, and the federal government should lose no time in looking into the matter. While the problem of controlling the great father of waters is not an easy one to solve, still, in view of the havoc which its overflowing current has wrought in times past, there should be a speedy and thorough investigation of the channel, especially toward the south, where the greatest danger is to be dreaded.

THE CUBAN CAUSE.

With the approach of the rainy season the Cuban cause strengthens.

The Spanish government, distressed with debt and encumbered with constant reverses in Cuba and in the Philippines, has about reached the limit of its capacity to put down its rebellious subjects, and the insurgents are making headway both in the Philippines and in Cuba.

The insurgents, emboldened by recent successes and the failure of the Spaniards to check them, are gradually concentrating around Havana, and for the second time Guanabacoa—almost in sight of Havana—has been attacked by them.

With the news of the advance of the insurgents comes the report that the Spanish government is contemplating the recall of Weyler and about 25,000 of the Spanish troops now doing duty on the island.

Internal dissensions have arisen at home, and instead of being able to send out more troops to quell the disturbances in its provinces, the Madrid government finds itself short in the number needed to insure peace at home.

Altogether the situation grows interesting, and since the insurgents are quite at ease during the prevalence of the wet season, and the imported army are proportionately disturbed, we may look for lively developments during the next few months.

You Can Send Letters to Cubans.

To send a letter to Cuba it is no longer necessary to rely upon the United States government's post facilities. A 5-cent stamp of the Cuban republic will take a letter to many parts of the island much more quickly.

For some months the Cuban junta in New York have had their own service for the carrying of letters and orders between General Palma and President Cisneros's government.

During the last fortnight the service has been extended and improved so that it is now open to the general letter-writing public. One room at the junta's offices at No. 56 New street, New York, is given over to the postoffice. One of General Palma's secretaries has charge of it. Although the operation of the Cuban postoffice is necessarily secret, its usefulness has been appreciated by business houses in this and other southern cities. More than 200 letters per week travel from New York to the island under the protection of a 5-centavo Cuban stamp.

The workings of the new system, so far as they can be made public, were last week explained to a reporter. According to the Cuban constitution the entire postoffice system is under the charge of the secretary of the interior. Savero Pina holds that office at the present time.

Regular every ten days a messenger, who is one of the employees of the department, leaves New York. Exactly how he goes is a mystery, but he does not wait for an expedition or for the departure of any ship which has been specially chartered by the Cubans.

It is generally supposed that he is a passenger incognito on some tramp steamer bound for some of the smaller ports in eastern Cuba. The inside of his coat is strangely and wonderfully made. In it there are perhaps a dozen pockets. In each of these he puts a wallet filled with mail. When the steamer lands he makes his way to some suburb of the town. There one of the postal couriers is waiting for him.

So completely is the eastern part of Cuba in the hands of the insurgents that in the majority of cases the couriers come up boldly to within three miles of the town. They make no attempt at concealment. On their wiry little Cuban ponies they wait the arrival of the messenger from New York without the slightest fear of molestation from the Spaniards, who, in that section of the country never venture outside of the town.

The courier hands back to the messenger the United States mail and he slips quietly back with it to the steamer again. He either returns by that steamer or else is transferred to some other vessel just leaving Cuba for this country.

Meanwhile the New York mail has been safely stowed away in the saddle bags under the high pommel of the courier's saddle. He rides to the nearest prefectura, where he delivers it to a relay, who carries it further on its way to its destination.

The prefecturas are the homes of the district governors appointed by President Cisneros. Here all the civil business of the Cuban republic is transacted.

The prefecturas are also the postoffices of Cuba. All mail going from one place to the other or from Cuba to the United States is received and sorted there. The system of postmarks and private mail boxes is as perfect as in any well-regulated postoffice in the United States. In many cases postage stamps are not purchased with money, as there is very little in circulation in the country. It is not at all unusual for some sugar planter in the interior to purchase several dollars' worth of stamps with cartridges or yams for the soldiers.

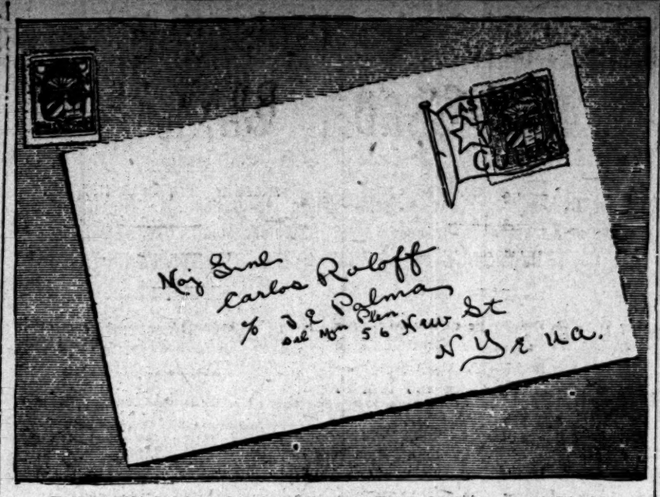
The Cubans say that by a complete chain of relays a letter can now be carried from one end of the island to the other in spite of trochas and fortines. The rate for domestic postage, that is, from one Cuban town to another, is 2 cents an ounce, while between New York and the island it is the same as the Spanish rate prescribed by the postal union, 5 cents for each half-ounce.

In order not to conflict with the United States postal laws, if you wish to send a letter to Cuba, address it and stamp it with Cuban postage stamps, at the rate of 5 cents for every half ounce. Then inclose letter and envelope in another envelope addressed to the Cuban delegation, No. 56 New street. Put a 5-cent United States stamp on this letter, so that this government will receive as much as if it went by the ordinary Spanish-American international system.

Where All Agree.

From The Buffalo Express.

Even in the most hostile quarters there has ever been this just and honest recognition of the grace, tact and true womanliness of Mrs. Cleveland. The admiration and good wishes of the whole country go with her to her new home, and nowhere are they more sincere than in Buffalo.



THE NEW POSTAGE STAMP OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

STORIES OF LIFE FROM THE CAPITOL.

"I was born and brought up in old Franklin county," remarked Colonel Allen D. Candler reminiscently, "and my father was a very strict Presbyterian in his belief. When I was nearly grown up there came a young man to visit us who had been attending Mercer university at Penfield, and he was filled with an enthusiasm that was infectious. He told what he intended doing. He was going west and enter life as a teacher and some day he would be president of some big college. He dilated on the advantages of college training to such an extent that I was caught with the idea.

"After he was gone my father asked me what I thought of doing and I replied that I believed I would go to college. He deprecated the idea and advised me to study in his office and begin to make a man of myself. He cited instances of great men who had made a name for themselves without an education and called attention to the failures of others who had had every advantage.

A PLUCKY YOUTH.

"But I was not to be deterred from the undertaking and when I told him that I had determined to go to Penfield he fairly flew into a rage, for the Presbyterians of that day and time did not regard the Baptist faith as very conducive to enlightenment.

"However, I had saved up a few dollars and going to an old friend of my father's, I proposed to borrow about $100—enough to take me through the first year. The old man asked me what sort of security I could furnish and if my father would go on the note, and I told him that I did not think my father would, but another old friend would, and started out to secure his signature.

"The snow was on the ground and when I had reached the gate the old man called to me and told me to come back. He said that he knew if I was ever able I would pay him back and that if I was never able he could afford to lose it. I took that money and entered Penfield. That was several years before the war. After the first year I taught school in Gainesville one year and made over $1,000, which carried me through until I graduated.

"But the best piece of advice I ever had was from an old fellow with whom I spent the night on one occasion. He knew my people and talked with me seriously about my future alms. On parting he remarked: "'Young man, I am glad you stopped with me. I am getting old now and will probably never see you any more. Let me give you this piece of advice: Don't be too —— —— lazy to think for yourself!'"

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A VETERAN AT TWENTY-ONE.

"I have always had the most profound respect for the self-made man," remarked Colonel William A. Wright, as he stumped along with his crutch on his way to his office in the comptroller general's department at the capitol.

"My father was a man in comfortable circumstances at the breaking out of the war and had a good practice besides. I entered the service of the confederate government at the age of seventeen and when the war ended I was a one-legged veteran of twenty-one years. Our property had shared in the common fate of all, but fortunately my father had purchased a small place near the city of Augusta just before the war, where he had thought to indulge his fondness for horticulture by planting fruit trees.

"He had set out an orchard of peach trees and they were in full bearing in the summer of 1865, after the surrender. I went out there and with an old army wagon that we had held on to and a pair of old broken down government mules that had been condemned I went into the marketing business.

BETWEEN FRIEND AND FOE.

"There was a United States army barracks there at Augusta and a lot of troops were stationed there, and with the aid of a negro man I began peddling peaches. We hauled wagon load after wagon load of the luscious fruit to those soldiers in the garrison that summer, and that is how I earned my first money after the war.

"I was young and without an education, but the next year I went to farming, and coming out measurably successful, I purchased a place in my old home county, Jefferson, where I moved and continued making cotton until the price went down to 10 cents, when I sold out and came here. I know all about the struggles and trials of a man without a start and that is why I sympathize so strongly with a self-made man.

"If a fellow hasn't got it in him you can't make a man out of him, but if he is made out of the right sort of stuff no manner of adverse circumstances can prevent him from winning his way in the world. It is all in the man and not in his advantages in life, and I honor the fellow who can rise superior to his fortunes and make his way in the world in the face of fate regardless of every obstacle that may be thrown in his way."

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A TRULY PHILOSOPHIC VIEW.

"When I came out of college," remarked the cultured state school commissioner, Professor G. R. Glenn, "it was my ambition to build up a great female college. I went to Columbus and began on a modest scale and my success was most gratifying from the very start. I had a large attendance of pupils from all over the state and was doing exceedingly well.

"One cold night in December, 1884, fire was discovered in the building and the department having been at a fire on the night before and having put the hose up wet, it was frozen and before water could be thrown on the building it was a heap of smoldering ruins.

"I saved about $10,000 out of the wreck and went to Macon to accept a position offered me at Wesleyan Female college. In 1887 the boom began and in 1888 I invested my little pile in the stock of the Macon Construction Company. One morning I awoke and found that it had all been swept away in the disaster that overtook that organization.

"I was not alone in misfortune there, for a number of my best friends suffered likewise and some of them never rallied, but either died or went to the dogs. But I told my wife that I had become convinced that the Lord never intended that I should make money that way and I was determined to submit to any fate that might befall me.

COURAGE OF A CHRISTIAN.

"Since that time I have ceased to fret or worry over any turn of the wheel of fortune. I have resolved to do my duty in whatever sphere of action I may be placed and after that is done I leave the rest to God.

"It is worse than folly to murmur or repine. All that we can carry away with us is a clean, pure soul fit for the Maker and ready for such reward as He, in His divine wisdom, may see fit to extend to those who hold out faithful.

"When the great Astor died somebody asked: 'What did he leave? How much did he leave?' Then some wag replied: 'Why, he left it all.' That is a sad comment on life when a man leaves all behind him. I never feel any dread about the common things of this life. What I am most concerned for is the doing of the work which the Master intended that I should do and the final salvation of the soul when earthly things are at an end."

FOLSOM.

WHAT IT COSTS TO MAKE A NEW PUGILISTIC CHAMPION.

In round numbers the total expenditure of money in the United States brought about by the championship fight between James Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons, at Carson City, Nev., last Wednesday, was $2,700,000, appropriated, according to careful estimates, as follows:

Paid to telegraph companies for ticker and special wire service, newspaper and private dispatches.	**$1,300,000**
Railroad fares, sleeping car service and minor expenditures incidental to the travel	**700,000**
Admission to arena, average cost $20	**80,000**
Commissions of pool-sellers	**70,000**
Privileges at arena	**10,000**
Cost of arena	**10,000**
Extra cost to newspapers to furnish news, aside from telegraph tolls	**300,000**
Expenditures at hotels, saloons, billiard rooms and places of amusements en route and in Carson City	**200,000**
Profits of pawnbrokers in commissions and unredeemed pledges	**30,000**
Total	**$2,700,000**

These estimates, so far as the traveling and incidental expenses go, are based on the reported attendance of 5,000 strangers in the Nevada town, an odd assemblage of people, which has been aptly termed a national convention of gamblers. The bulk of the remainder was spent by the delegates' constituents who stayed at home. No account is made of the vast sums of money bet and lost and many other items which might rightly be included in expenditures.

All things considered, the estimates are low, but the sum is large enough to furnish food for interesting and shaming reflection. Think of it! $2,700,000 spent by the American people to see and hear about a brutal fight to the finish between two human beings! $2,700,000 squandered, with no laudable purpose in view!

The fight lasted just fifty-three and a half minutes, including all intermissions. That means that it cost the people of the United States $50,467.29 a minute.

There are 90,000 unemployed men in New York at the present time who are willing to work.

The money spent on this fight would give each one of them employment for a month at $1 a day.

It would buy each one of them three $10 suits of clothes.

It would give each one of their families $1 worth of food a day for a month.

It would keep 900,000 families, twice the entire population of Greater New York, in fuel for a month at $3 a family.

It would pay the house rent for 270,000 families for a month at $10 each.

It would pay the gas bills of 1,350,000 families for a month at $2.

Reckoning six persons to a family, it would pay the total gas bills of the states of New York and Minnesota at the same rate.

The money spent on that fifty-three and a half minutes' fight would found and endow a great university. It would establish a half dozen great hospitals.

It would found and maintain twenty-seven influential metropolitan churches. It would build and endow as great an art gallery as any in the country. It would build fifty theaters or establish a great public park. It would capitalize nine banks like the Second National of New York city.

But there is no need of continuing. The fact is that $2,700,000 would do any number of good things, none of which, unfortunately, this particular $2,700,000 did.

Constitutional Amendments.

MY OLD CLAY PIPE.

What a comforting thing is an old clay pipe,
Especially when it is good and ripe,
With a joint of young cane for a nice cool stem,
To a fanciful man 'tis a priceless gem!

There's no rubbing it out that a man can do
About twice as much work and 'tis also true
That his fancies will be of a higher type
If you leave him alone with his old clay pipe.

For I'll tell you the truth, and 'tis not a joke,
There are millions of thoughts in the blue ringed smoke,
And the ranker the pipe is, the more divine
Are the beautiful objects that fall in line.

There is wit, there is wisdom, there's love and lore
Intermixed with the smoke and the wheezy snore
Of the jolly old pipe that has served its time
As a faithful inspirer of prose and rhyme.

All the ladies abhor it, I know full well,
And the book agents scarcely can stand its smell;
But the fair ones can readily leave the room,
And the book agents surely deserve their doom!

Let me have that consoler when days are dark
And my thoughts will soar merrily as the lark,
Though I'm hard up for money and clean dead broke,
I'll forget all my sorrows and smoke, and smoke!

Montgomery M. Folsom.

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A WORK OF LOVE.

Since I wrote the article which appeared in this column same days ago concerning the marking of the graves of the confederate dead who sleep in the cemetery at Marietta, I have been informed by Mrs. R. T. Nesbitt, president of the Ladies' Memorial Association at Marietta, that they have received very substantial encouragement in the work. A lady whose husband commanded a Louisiana regiment in the battles around Marietta and Kennesaw was attracted by the article and has written that she will be glad to contribute to the work of love.

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There are 1,800 soldiers sleeping beneath those lowly mounds whose graves will be marked by suitable headstones with the material now in hand, which has been acquired by those devoted women, but there are 1,200 more to be cared for and the ladies are determined not to rest from their labors until the work is complete. Theirs is a very laudable undertaking and they deserve all the encouragement that can be given them in the task of caring for the graves of those who fought and fell in that sacred cause. Memorial day is not far distant and every town and city in the south will devote that day to the memory of our fallen heroes.

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While strewing flowers over their graves they should resolve to see that their last resting places are so marked that they will not be lost sight of by the encroachment of time and the mutations of the seasons. Their memory should be perpetuated so long as there remains a loyal heart in the country for whose cause they gave their lives. The years creep slowly by and men come and go and are forgotten. But if we are true to our better instincts our children and our children's children will be taught to revere the names of those brave men, so many of whom are filling unnamed graves.

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As the country recuperates from the disasters of the war and the long train of trials and hardships that followed in its bloody wake, people can afford to contribute more to such memorials and the day will come when many a noble tribute will be paid to the heroism of those who died for Dixie. It is right and proper that not a single name be lost from the roll now while there are living witnesses to testify to the spots that contain their ashes. By and by it will be hard to tell where they are buried as all who know will have joined them in the great beyond. Now is the time to point them out and mark them properly so that there may be no mistake.

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The noble and generous example set by President McHarg will be emulated by others and many whose attention has not been called to the condition of those neglected graves will be glad to come forward and assist in the good work. The southerners are essentially a chivalrous people and they cherish the memory of those whose deeds have rendered the name of the south illustrious in song and story. The work will not be a burden upon any one, but will rather be a pleasant task to those who are in a position to contribute to a cause so deserving. The ladies of Marietta are to be commended for their zeal and fidelity.

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It takes a band of noble women to carry forward such an enterprise anyhow, for men are too busied with the cares of every day life in these days when competition is so fierce to be able to devote much time to such things. It is easier for them to go down in their pockets and pull out the money necessary to forward such work than to stop to see that it is done properly. But the women of the south have never been found wanting in any sort of emergency and especially when it comes to see that the glory of the south is perpetuated in the hearts and minds of their sons.

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Their gentle hands have raised many noble monuments to the memory of those brave men and they will raise many more. The most beautiful of all the beautiful traits of character apparent in the make up of the southern women is their patriotism. That is the secret of the courage displayed by the southern soldiers in every war in which they have ever been engaged. They were taught devotion to duty and fidelity to country at their mother's knees, and such lessons sink deep into the souls of men and bear fruit after many days. Theirs is a zeal that is unquenchable and an ardor that never grows cold.

I trust that the ladies of the memorial association of Marietta may receive many more substantial contributions to the fund which they are accumulating for that great and noble purpose. They deserve to succeed and will succeed and the task should be made as light for them as possible because it is something in which we are all concerned, and is not only for today, but for all time to come. Those who contribute to the fund will never have cause to regret it.

M. M. F.

Nansen Is "Naunsen."

It was only natural, remarks a London exchange, that there should be a question as to how Dr. Nansen's name ought to be pronounced by Englishmen. Before the coming of the explorer he was "Nansen" crisply, and as the spelling of the word suggests, but those who have heard the doctor pronounce his own name find that it becomes "Na unsen," with a rounded emphasis upon the first syllable. Dr. Nansen also does not rhyme "Fram" with "jam," but pronounces the name of his ship "Fraum." Perhaps it is better for those who are not Norwegian scholars to avoid the accusation of affectation by not attempting to mimic the gentle accents of the explorer.

SHE CARRIED EVERYTHING
THE STORY OF A MOVE

Peachtree street and Ponce de Leon avenue were treated to a scene a few days ago that was, to say the very least, unusual.

The dignified street and the handsome avenue have seen queer sights in their day, but none quite as strange as this one.

It rivaled in attractive powers the most pretentious parades of the exposition; it equaled in interest the most famous troops that journeyed from afar to see the glory of the late show, and this cynosure of all eyes was composed not of many regiments or battalions, but of one carriage containing one negress.

To be sure, the negress was more or less invisible, and even the carriage was not seen to the best advantage, but what was lacking in detail was made up in the tout ensemble.

But to tell the story one must begin back some little time before the historic procession began.

It appears that a certain lady who lives out on Ponce de Leon avenue has among her possessions a very handsome victoria, and with all pardonable pride she finds not only a certain delight in riding in the luxurious vehicle, but also in seeing it. It may be mentioned that, under certain circumstances, she has seen it once too often.

The possessor of this victoria exercises the vehicle and the horses chiefly in getting to a certain suburb in north Atlanta, where members of her family live and where she is wont to take her young son and make frequent sojourns.

It happened, however, recently, that on one of these trips, when the whole family was safely deposited in the suburban home and the victoria was deposited in the barn, a very discomforting and disarranging circumstance occurred.

The houses in this out of town village are not so near together, but they are about ten thousand times too near—to a mother in one with her son when a child in the next has the mumps.

To be sure, it is with difficulty that one can shout across from one house to another, but who can tell of the ability of mumps microbes to travel any distance with any speed? At any rate, this particular place, if it had possessed a dozen times the number of spacious acres that

THE OUTWARD TRIP.

it did, would not be big enough for one child with the mumps and this certain mother with her child without them.

A quick exodus was arranged and carried out, and the victoria was pressed into service and was ready to leave the scene in a space of time that would have rivaled the record of fire wagons.

The trip to town was made with rather unreasonable speed, and the boy whose peril had caused the sudden departure was finally landed in the crowded city, as found on Ponce de Leon avenue, where if the mumps microbes exist they are not at present acting so openly and defiantly.

After this first step was taken a new problem, or rather a new phase of the same problem, presented itself. The complete earthly belongings of the boy had been left at the suburban home, and it took the young gentleman, in his own unaffected way, just about one minute to make the others understand that the presence of his wardrobe and his toys were necessary to the peace and quiet of the household.

There was but one thing to do—send for them. There was but one thing to send—the victoria.

Accordingly the first trip that helped to emphasize the second was begun, and the portion of the retinue that was sent in charge of the expedition of recovery consisted of a large negro nurse and a very dignified driver.

The latter sat on the box; the former, in all the glory of spotless apron and cap, sat in the victoria, with evident appreciation of the state in which she rode.

The trip there was uneventful. It was not until the destination was reached that the real difficulties presented themselves.

Like Balaklava, some one had blundered. Whether the mistress had really told the maid to bring home "all" the child's belongings, or whether the maid merely misunderstood her to say so, cannot be discussed. Sufficient it is to say that the maid had a very well developed and decided idea of bringing "all" the baby's belongings; and be it said to the negress' determination, she did bring home each and every piece of the baby's tangible possessions.

LOADING UP.

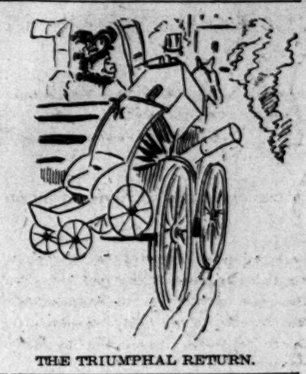
To plunge at once into the worst and face the terror of the situation, let some idea of the baby's property be given.

The principal articles were one baby carriage, one small trunk, eight blankets, one bath tub, one dollhouse, three dolls, one high chair, one low chair and one overgrown bag. These were moved. The negress did not surrender an iota of it. No argument on the part of the driver, who had the good of the once victoria—now moving van—at heart could make her surrender so much as a hair of the doll.

The driver might have to walk; she herself might even have to make room, but everything, as per instructions, was going to be moved.

Be it repeated, they were moved. The tub was placed on the box; the trunk was made a footstool for the driver; the blankets and the dolls were unevenly divided between them, and the nurse took the contract of seeing that the dollhouse, that a dog might have envied as a home, was kept on the front seat, and see to the safety of the chairs. Everything was arranged for but the baby carriage, and in that the driver confidently believed he had scored a triumph. No conceivable square inch of space in the vehicle was disengaged—this certainly must be left in the mumps-stricken district.

But was the nurse phased? Not she. Did she give in, beaten and a failure? Nay. She showed in that instant the superiority of mind above the lesser difficulties of life.



THE TRIUMPHAL RETURN.

She simply procured a rope, lashed the baby carriage handle to the end of the victoria, saw the wheels were running easily and bade the procession move.

It moved. Down into the town, down through the lesser streets into Peachtree.

Victoria, horses, driver, bathtub and trunk.

Negress, dollhouse, dolls and blankets.

And the third division following after the other two, consisting simply of a second carriage, that was sufficient in itself.

Need the effect be described? Need the attention that was caused be mentioned? The disgust of the driver, the grim determination of the nurse, the surprise of the passers by—these things can be too easily pictured.

Only one thing shall be told. The mother in question had been enthused with the impatience of the child, and ever and anon she would go to the door and look for the returning vehicle. As has been said, she looked once too often.

The procession lacked the same amount of pleasure to her that it gave to others. Something of the luster of the victoria actually and theoretically disappeared.

But if it lacked delight to her, to the child who gazed upon its worldly store the scene had the effect that few others could have. The impatience disappeared and in the end it all simply amounted to the avoiding of both the mumps and fretfulness.

ACHESON.

AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Allen Fort, of Americus, was at the Kimball over Sunday. He is a frequent visitor to Atlanta, being a member of the state railroad commission.

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J. S. Doyle, of Knoxville, is at the Kimball. Mr. Doyle is a member of a large wholesale shoe firm and is here on business connected with his house.

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W. F. Bradbury, of Chattanooga, arrived in the city last night and will be at the Kimball for several days.

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C. M. Bullitt, of Louisville, a popular traveling man, is at the Kimball today in the interest of a Louisville firm.

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Mr. Harry Young, the well-known and popular young insurance man, has returned to Atlanta from a social and business trip to Louisville.

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J. B. Hogan and Miss Carrington, of the Fast Mail company, are staying at the Kimball during the engagement of that company in Atlanta.

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Mr. Eugene E. Jones, receiver of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad, is at the Aragon today. Mr. Jones came down on business connected with the suit of Carter & Rogan to recover a judgment of $20,000 against the road.

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Prentice Huff, of Macon, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Huff is one of the most popular young society men of Macon and has many friends in Atlanta.

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Mr. William P. Rutland left last night for Nashville after spending the day very pleasantly in Atlanta as the guest of Mrs. Thomas B. Neal at the Aragon.

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C. B. King, of Dalton, reached the city last night and is a guest of the Marion hotel.

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Mr. Thomas J. Felder, of Americus, is at the Aragon. Mr. Felder arrived last night on a business visit to Atlanta.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Coleman, of Cleveland, O., are spending a few days at the Aragon on a trip through the south.

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F. C. Whitner, a prominent South Carolinian, is at the Kimball today.

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Mr. T. E. Ryals, a well known resident of Macon, is in the city today, a guest of the Kimball house.

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Mr. J. B. Pyron returned to the city Sunday night after a successful trip through the state in the interest of a large Cincinnati firm which he represents. Mr. Pyron is one of the best known and most popular salesmen in the south. He has been traveling this territory for fourteen years and of recent years has made his southern headquarters in Atlanta.

A DIFFERENCE.

I guess my pa was orful bad afore he grew so tall,
A regler holy terror with lots an' lots er gall,
For he tells me the funniest stories of how he an' Uncle Ben
Stole apples an' went in swimmin' an' played hookey, too. But when
He caught me stealin' apples an' playin' hookey, too,
He didn't seem to see things as he used to do.

There are some things about father that I cannot understand.
You should hear him telling of the time he thought he owned the land
And went a-courtin' mother. But the other evening when
Poor Tom forgot 'twas time to go and stayed till half-past ten,
Pa cannot have remembered when he was twenty-two,
For he didn't seem to see things as he used to do.

I'll bet the governor must have been a pretty sly old bird,
Or he tells the biggest whoppers that I have ever heard.
Or what the fellow used to do when he was young and gay—
He says it was before the time he settled down to stay—
But when I told him how we boys had worked a thing or two,
He didn't seem to see things as he used to do.

—Edith A Bradley in San Francisco Call.

"There is no occasion for you to envy me," said the prosperous person; "I have as many troubles as you." "I allow you do, mister," admitted Dismal Dawson; "but the difficulty with me is that I ain't got nothing else."—Indianapolis Journal.

SAM JONES' FAREWELL

The Revival at the Tabernacle Closed Last Night and the Evangelist Is Gone.

MR. JONES' FAREWELL SERMON

In Spite of the Rain the Tabernacle Held a Packed Crowd of Ten Thousand People.

THANKS TO THOSE WHO HELPED

The Evangelist Selected as His Text: "It Is Appointed Unto Man Once To Die, and After This the Judgment." He Preached an Able Sermon—His Last Invitation Accepted by 6,000 People.

Sam Jones has come and gone.

Yesterday, in the morning, afternoon and night he and his associate, Mr. George Stuart, preached to thousands of people, the tabernacle being packed at every meeting.

Last night Mr. Jones preached his farewell sermon. Before doing so he wished to thank those who had aided him to make the revival a success.

About $200 was needed to pay the debts due, and a committee, composed of Messrs. T. J. Kelly, W. A. Hemphill and W. W. Draper, was appointed to take care of this matter.

Mr. Jones selected as his text for his last sermon: "It is appointed unto man once to die and after this the judgment."

"Amid all the uncertainties of this life there are some certainties. Death is one of the facts in the universe of God. It is appointed unto all men to die.

"If they did not have to be judged by the deeds of the body, if this was not a fact in the moral universe, I could not censure a man for his conduct in this world. 'It is appointed unto man once to die and after this the judgment.'

"There are three supremely important epochs in a human life—the day of birth, the day of death and the time when we will be at the final bar of God.

"If these are the three epochs let's see our relation to them.

"Now, the cradle here, the grave there, the judgment bar over yonder. I see before me young people and old people—men of all ages.

"I have seen the babe fall from the cradle to the grave. How short the distance!

"I have seen them go to the grave from all ages. Here's the pilgrimage: It starts at the cradle, it stops a moment at the grave and then goes yonder. How short it seems since I was a babe, a schoolboy, a young man, a man licensed to preach the gospel; and the time rolls on and on. It seemed longer from the first of the month to the first of the next month when I was a boy than it does from Christmas to Christmas now. The train starts slow, but its momentum continually increases.

HOW WE GROW OLD.

"I meet men every time I come to Atlanta and I wonder how rapidly they are growing old. We do not know how near the grave we live. The most tremendously important period in a man's life is from the cradle to the grave.

"How do you act toward those that you meet daily?

"Young men say, 'I'm a short distance from the cradle,' but the next death announced is that young man's. A man ought to be very careful how he walks from the cradle to the grave.

"What a glorious fact it will be when you go to die that you can say the old tabernacle meeting prepared me for this emergency. Don't you leave this house tonight unless you are prepared to live and die. How we like to put these things off. We think every man is mortal but ourselves. I know I have got to die beyond all peradventure. I know I must die, whether I am good, whether I pray or not; and, brother, this meeting which is now going on has but one purpose, and that is to prepare you to die. Some of you have been afar off and returned safely, and some day your train of life will not arrive, and you will go into eternity.

"Men who lived a hundred years ago slumber in the dust tonight. If we have got to die the next question is, 'How am I to meet the judgment bar of God?'

"Every road from this building leads to the judgment.

"Oh, how will we give an account to God? We have indifferent people in Atlanta tonight.

"Soon I shall walk to God and give an account of every sin I have committed, and He will say: 'Come, ye blessed,' or 'depart, ye cursed.'

"A man of my acquaintance in Cartersville dreamt one night that he went to the judgment throne. He was standing in the great crowd awaiting his turn to make an account of his sins.

"Suddenly the judge pointed him out from among the rest and called him. The crowd parted and he started up. He was dumfounded. He knew he was not ready and had not prepared to meet his God. He awoke. From that hour he changed and determined to be a better man.

"The wisest conclusion a man ever came to is to be ready for the judgment.

PREPARE FOR THE JUDGMENT.

"Oh, brother, when you are strong and active is the time to come. You don't know when your time is coming. Get ready. When ought I to get ready? Now, now, now.

"Say tonight, I don't know when, but I will get ready for the judgment, the most tremendous day the world will ever see.

"Here are the millions at the judgment throne. One after the other comes up. 'Come, ye blessed; depart, ye cursed,' will be the sentences. You will discuss the opportunities you have missed here.

"I have tried to do my best to get you there. Will you acquit me there? Will you say for me that I tried to get you to come, and will you say I did my best? There are some who will never hear my voice again. Will you say tonight that you will prepare now? I remember the kind words of my father and mother, but at twenty-four I ran away from God to hell. But now I rejoice that I turned and came to Him. What does it mean to you? If there is no day, why these preachings, these emotions, these burning consciences amount to nothing. I know what serving God means. Will you get ready? Sinner, as you sit there unprepared for the judgment tonight, you may go to hell. God tries to save us all and wants to save us all.

"It would be better to die in a heathen land than a sinner here.

"What will you do? I am going on serving God. I have made up my mind to pray till I die. Will you do that? If you will it will be well with you here tonight."

SIX THOUSAND STOOD UP.

At the close of the service about 6,000 people stood up on the invitation given.

The benediction was pronounced and the great revival was over.

In the morning Mr. Jones preached a special sermon to the workingmen and women, and there was not even standing room. Professor Excell sang the famous railroad song. Mr. Jones preached a fine discourse on the one word, "Think."

Mr. Jones preached a striking sermon to the policemen yesterday morning in the recorder's courtroom. He talked about the peculiar troubles and trials of the policeman's life, and said that they were in imminent danger all the time, and every policeman should live so as to be able to meet God at any moment.

The special services were greatly enjoyed by all who heard them.

BUCKLER CO.'S TROUBLE

BOARD BILLS AND LITHOGRAPHS ARE UNPAID FOR.

Effects of the Company Are Levied on and It Has Disbanded—Mrs. Bush Joins the Stranded Concern.

The dark side of the theatrical business is at present being experienced by the Buckler Stock Company that have held the boards of the Lyceum for the past week.

The scenery, costumes and other effects that make up a repertoire company were seized by the bailiffs of one of the justice of the peace courts on Saturday, and now the organization known as the Buckler Stock Company has disbanded.

One-half the company got together and will play the small towns between here and West Virginia as a vaudeville company. They left yesterday for Lawrenceville, where they appear tonight in specialty.

Just how this portion of the Buckler Stock Company will do their turn is a question. They will have to appear in their street costumes and the audience will fail to see the dazzling short dresses of the young soubrette as she sings the song, "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me."

C. P. Byrd sent a man down to the Granite hotel this morning with levy papers and was made a party to the main injunction. All of the bills and posters of the Buckler Stock Company were printed by this firm and they are after $85 that is due them.

H. O. Blaker, who was the leader of the brass band orchestra, is still in Atlanta. It was under his management that the second division of the company organized and will endeavor to work their way back to their homes.

He told the story of their trials to an Evening Constitution reporter this morning. He attributes the downfall of the actors and the company to the poor management of Buckler.

"He called it the Buckler Stock Company when we didn't have anything to do with it. He was the manager and leading man, in fact, he thought he was the only one in the show.

"It has been a puzzle to me how we staid together as long as we did. Managers of hotels were flocking behind the company, and as we left every town another would join the rest. We failed to get tied up until the Granite hotel was reached."

Buckler left his trunks, scenery and costumes here and left last night for Augusta or some point between here and there. He took a few members of the company with him.

With the second division of the company, the one that plays Lawrenceville tonight, is Mrs. Fred Bush, who has taken the stage name of Nellie Smith. She will have plenty of experience in the profession during her first few days out.

All of the goods levied on are still in possession of the bailiffs, and unless the money for the board bill and for the bill boards are forthcoming soon there will be a public outcry and the goods will be sold.

MEETINGS WILL CONTINUE.

Dr. Shutter Will Remain in the City During the Week.

Meetings will continue at the Universalist hall, 72½ North Broad street, Dr. Shutter preaching there every evening during the week.

On Tuesday at 3 p. m. a meeting will be held under the auspices of the Woman's Mission Circle, which promises to be very interesting. The general topic will be "Woman's Work in the Church," and addresses will be given by Dr. Shutter, Dr. McGlauflin and Miss Tucker. The latter is well known for her good and profitable works throughout the city. All are invited to these meetings, especially ladies.

PHARMACISTS TOMORROW

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY WILL MEET IN SENATE CHAMBER.

About a Dozen Young Graduates and Drug Clerks Who Will Apply for Examination and License from the Board.

The state board of pharmacists will meet in the senate chamber of the capitol tomorrow.

The members of the board are S. C. Durban, president, of Augusta; George F. Payne, Harry Sharp, of Atlanta; J. P. Turner, of Columbus, and H. R. Slack, of LaGrange, secretary.

There will be quite a large class of applicants for examination and license to practice pharmacy in the state. The Atlanta College of Pharmacy will furnish about a dozen applicants, and there are a number of young men who have been clerking in the city who will apply.

In addition to those, there will probably be quite a number of applicants from other sections of the state.

The meeting will begin tomorrow morning and will continue until all the applicants are disposed of by the board.

There is No Word so Full of meaning and about which such tender recollections cluster as that of "Mother" yet there are months when her life is filled with pain, dread and suffering, and she looks forward to the final hour with gloomy forebodings, fear and trembling.

"Mother's Friend" prepares the system for the change taking place, assists Nature to make child-birth easy, and leaves her in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery. It greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, $1.00. Book to "Expectant Mothers" free upon application. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ABOUT THE TRANSFERS

The Council Committee on Electric Railroads To Hold an Important Meeting Tomorrow Eve.

MUM'S THE WORD WITH HURT

Chairman Rice Tells How the Transfer Ordinance Will Be Thoroughly Looked Into.

WILL BE A FINAL SETTLEMENT

The Committee Meets in the Council Chamber Tomorrow Afternoon at 3 O'clock—All the Street Car Companies Asked To Be Represented. What the Consolidated People May Do if the Ordinance Is Adopted.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a meeting of a council committee which will be of paramount public interest, involving a question in which every citizen of Atlanta is directly interested.

It is the committee on electric and other railroads composed of the following members of the general council: Alderman Frank P. Rice, chairman; Alderman Woodward, Councilmen Peters, Dorsey and Maddox. This committee will meet in the council chamber for the purpose of considering the ordinance introduced in the last meeting of the council and which contemplates forcing the street car companies of Atlanta to issue transfers, or tickets, which will entitle a passenger to ride to any portion of the city for one fare, although he rides on different lines of the same company. The ordinance was introduced at the instigation of Mayor Collier.

If the committee reports favorably on the ordinance, and it is passed, it will, of course, effect the Colsolidated more than any other street railroad company, for it owns and operates nearly all the lines in the city. For this reason it is thought that the Consolidated will make the most vigorous fight against the law, if any fight at all is made.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE WILL DO.

Chairman Rice was seen by a representative of The Evening Constitution this morning and he said:

"It will be our purpose to investigate this matter as thoroughly as we know how, for the action of the committee and the council will be a final settlement of the question. Our committee will continue to sit from day to day until every feature of the ordinance is investigated and discussed. I have sent notices to the managements of all the street car companies in Atlanta and told them that we would be pleased to hear from them about the matter. We will also have a number of citizens before us who will be requested to state their opinion of the feasibility of a transfer system. There will also be some data showing the operation of transfer systems in other cities."

Mr. Rice stated that he did not think the ordinance could contemplate forcing different companies to give transfers from one to the other, but this might be done by mutual agreement, as was done in other cities.

"MUM" IS THE WORD.

When Mr. Joel Hurt was asked about the committee meeting this morning, he merely said:

"I do not care to discuss the matter for the newspapers."

"Will you be represented at the committee meeting, Mr. Hurt?" he was asked.

"I cannot say," he replied.

"Do you intend to fight the passage of the ordinance?"

"What is the news in the city today?" he questioned the reporter, laughingly.

So it is not known what Mr. Hurt's company will do.

Of course the public has been speculating on the probable action of the Consolidated. It is said that the company might remain perfectly quiet until the ordinance becomes a law and then go to the courts for an injunction. If this is done, the law will remain inactive for some time, probably for a year or two.

It is also said that if the ordinance is enforced that the Consolidated may feel called upon to make some radical changes in its present management and discontinue the cross-town lines. All the lines would center and stop in the center of the city. A passenger who now rides from Capitol avenue to an office in the Grand building would have to change cars with a transfer at the corner of Marietta and Broad streets. A person could ride from Bellwood to the end of Decatur street for one fare as now, but he would have to change cars and probably wait five or ten minutes with his transfer in his pocket.

All this, however, is merely speculation, as the Consolidated people will say absolutely nothing.

The meeting of the council committee will be watched with no little interest by the citizens of Atlanta.

The sugar planters of southern Louisiana are contributing molasses for the relief of the sufferers from the drought, that they may sweeten their corn meal therewith, and The New Orleans Times-Democrat says that it is proving a palatable addition to the very slim diet which thousands of persons in north Louisiana will have to be satisfied with this winter.

She—There is a world of poetry in the solemn night hours.

He—You just bet there is; it excites the mews of a thousand cats in our neighborhood every night.

SPECIAL SALE OF LINEN TOWELS.

100 doz. all pure Linen Huck Towels, the best values ever offered at . . . . 10c each

50 doz. all pure Linen Huck and Damask Towels, would be good value for 20 cents, at . . . . . 15c each

25 doz. all pure Linen Fine Bleached Damask Towels, extra large, with double knotted fringe, in assorted color borders . . At 25c

At **TAYLOR'S,** 240 Marietta St.

Model Paper Patterns, 15c each. mar15&22

RECEIVERS DISMISSED

Southern Building and Loan Association of Knoxville To Resume Business.

JUDGE CLARKE SIGNS ORDER

The End of the Famous Litigation Came Last Saturday Afternoon.

THE ASSOCIATION IS SOLVENT

Judge Clarke Enjoins the Bringing of Any More Suits Against the Association in Future—All State Receiverships Will Now Be Dismissed by the Courts Under Judge Clarke's Ruling.

The Southern Building and Loan Association, of Knoxville, is declared to be solvent.

Judge Clarke has taken the position that the affairs of the association should no longer be conducted by the courts, and he has signed an order dismissing the receiver and enjoining the bringing of any more suits against the association.

The Southern will now be operated as before its business went into the hands of the court and business will be resumed.

This decision of Judge Clarke is of vital importance and significance, not only to the Southern, but to the interests of building and loan associations throughout the United States. The decision will mean a great deal to the litigation now against the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta, and will, to a great measure, restore public confidence in similar associations, which has been shaken within the last few weeks.

TELEGRAM TO COLONEL BATEMAN.

A telegram was received this morning by Colonel J. N. Bateman, giving the decision of Judge Clarke in Knoxville. The telegram says the receiver has been dismissed and all suits have been enjoined.

"This action means that the Southern of Knoxville, the largest building and loan association in the world, is out of the courts and is at liberty to resume business as heretofore," said Colonel Bateman to a representative of The Evening Constitution today. "It is a great victory for the Southern and will directly be of great importance to all building and loan associations throughout the world."

The telegram received by Colonel Bateman is as follows:

"Judge Clarke holds that the Southern Building and Loan is solvent. Dismissed all receivers and enjoined the bringing of any other suits against the association."

Judge Clarke's decision was handed down Saturday afternoon in Knoxville.

WILL RESTORE CONFIDENCE.

The following statement has been made by an officer of the Southern Building and Loan Association, relative to the decision of Judge Clarke:

"The remarks made by Judge Clarke relative to the solvency of the association will do much toward restoring confidence in the institution, and we expect to be able to go right ahead and do a business of $100,000 a month, as we did before we were tied up in court. I do not think there will be any substantial movement toward voluntary liquidation, but I believe everyone will pull together now to build up the business of the association. If individual suits are begun we will take care of them as they come.

"The receiverships of the association in other states will all fall with the decision of Judge Clarke. Certified copies of the decree will be sent to the courts of these other states and the receiverships will be dismissed without further formality."

GEORGIA END TO COME UP.

Mr. W. B. Smith is receiver for the assets of the association in Georgia. The bill to make the receivership permanent was to have been heard before Judge Newman last Saturday, but as the decision of the Tennessee courts had not been reached at that time action on the motion was postponed until next Saturday. It is now quite probable that the receivership in Alanta will be dismissed in accordance with the decision of Judge Clarke.

Horseless Carriages in New York.

From The New York Sun.

This country has, like England, refused to allow itself to grow excited over the horseless carriages which, not long ago, were introduced here with considerable publicity. One of the English towns undertook the manufacture of these machines on a large scale, and when legislation concerning their right of way and other features of their use had been asked for, it was believed that they had really become an accepted form of public conveyance. Events proved, however, that such a supposition was mistaken, and the vogue of the horseless carriage has never passed very far beyond the limits of the town in which the majority of them are made. Here in New York there was never much attention paid to them. A few of them puffed about the town, but they were generally put forward rather as an advertisement than for any real usefulness, and now they are rarely seen under any circumstances. For this reason, one of them seen last week on upper Broadway created more surprise than might have been expected. It was in the form of a hansom, although it ran on four wheels. The driver, or engineer, or operator, or whatever he happened to be, was seated on the top of the vehicle and to the rear, just as the driver of the hansom sits. The thing moved smoothly along, dodged other vehicles with considerable dexterity, and kept the bell clanging all the time to give warning of its otherwise silent approach. It would take what Henry Dixey used to call "a nice adjustment of the nerve center" for a New Yorker to climb into such an equipage and face his fellow citizens on Broadway in the afternoon. The difficulty of appearing unconscious and self-possessed is one of the serious obstacles to the popularity of these vehicles, and photographs that have come come to this country show that in Europe also they have never been able to overcome this more or less important objection ao the horseless carriage.

The queen of Portugal perseveres in her medical vocation. She goes regularly to the dispensary for children that she founded. On arriving she dons a nurse's uniform and proceeds to work. The managers are the Daughters of St. Catherine of Siena.

WEST POINT BANK FAILS

Third Institution To Go Under in Eighteen Months Closes Its Doors This Morning.

STATE BANK GOES THIS TIME

Failure of a Bank in Atlanta Is Attributed as the Cause of This One.

EVERY OBLIGATION WILL BE PAID

The Bank Had a Cash Capital of $25,000 and Nominal Assets of About the Same Amount—West Point Is Bankless.

West Point, Ga., March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The West Point State bank has been forced to the wall and closed its doors this morning.

Ever since the run on the institution caused by the failure of the State bank at Atlanta the bank has been becoming more and more embarrassed.

The bank has a cash capital of $25,000 and nominal assets of about the same amount.

Mr. Bailey, the cashier, says he will pay every obligation if only given time.

The failure of this institution leaves West Point without a bank of any kind, it being the third one to go under within the last eighteen months.

AMERICUS' ACTIVE MILITIA

THE LIGHT BATTERY IN FINE CONDITION AND VERY BUSY.

A Reception Tendered by Lieutenant and Mrs. Britton to the Company—Gazettes of the Soldiers.

Americus, Ga., March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Americus Light Infantry is in fine condition. Its officers are Captain Charles E. Van Riper, first lieutenant, H. C. Davis, and its roster shows an enlistment of forty-seven men.

Second Lieutenant Charles J. Graham recently resigned his office on account of his moving to Atlanta and First Sergeant J. R. Britton was unanimously elected to the office.

This company is the pride of Americus and is composed of the best class of young men in the state. They are well drilled and turn out promptly at every call of their officers. The armory is the entire third floor of the city hall, which is furnished them free of all cost by the city as is lights, water, etc. Our mayor, Hon. J. A. Hixon, is an enthusiastic military man and an honorary member of the company.

Lietenant-elect J. R. Britton, and wife, tendered the Americus Light infantry a reception at their beautiful Lee street home Thursday night, which was enjoyed very much. The company met at their armory for drill and under command of Captain Van Riper, were marched to Lieutenant Britton's home before any of the boys knew what was up.

Mrs. Britton was assisted by Misses Marguerite Worthy, Mattie Ansley and Nell Davis.

The Americus Light infantry minstrells composed of the boys in the company assisted by their friends will hold the boards at the opera house April 8th. No finer amateur minstrel has ever been organized. Corporal H. G. Stanfield is manager and Mr. Harold Warwick musical director, Sergeant J. R. Britton drill master and Mr. Charles Lingo stage manager—forty-two men.

The proceeds will be used for company expenses.

The company under command of Captain Van Riper will go to Albany chautauqua on the 23d, governor's day. The entire Second regiment, of which this company is a part, will assemble there.

A GOOD PRACTICE.

If You Want a Good Appetite and Perfect Digestion.

After each meal, dissolve one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the mouth and, mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermented, half-digested food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure.

They increase flesh by digesting flesh-forming foods.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and nothing else.

One disease, one remedy, the successful physician of today is the specialist, the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease.

A whole package taken at one time would not hurt you, but would simply be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the state of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package.

Send for free book on stomach diseases to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

The Tarantella.

The Tarantella is the national dance of the Sicilians and its name is explained in two different ways. One account says that dancing to its wild, rapid, spasmodic music was believed to be the only cure for an epidemic dancing mania which has prevailed at times in southern Italy and was known as tarantism.

The other and more probable theory points to superstitions about the bite of a native spider called the tarantula. Sufferers from its sting were supposed to have a frantic desire to dance, the poison in their veins driving them to such desperate efforts that they sometimes dropped dead from exhaustion. The picturesque idea has been made use of by several modern composers, among them Raff, Heller and Mason.

The bite of the tarantula, however, is said by modern observers to be by no means so deadly as has been universally believed, hardly exceeding in severity that of a common wasp. Various kinds of large spiders and lizards have been called tarantulas by English speaking people, but the originally dreaded insect came from Barbary and Apulia and was especially common in Taranta, whence its name.

THE VOTE TO DATE FOR MOST POPULAR SCHOOL

1,804 VOTES CAST YESTERDAY---TOTAL 80,457

The Monday Vote, Always a Light One, Leaves the Schools Unchanged as to Position, Walker Street Getting the Biggest Vote.

In spite of the preceding two off-days the Monday vote was **1,804,** which makes a grand total of **80,457.** The schools, however, did not suffer any change of position, the leaders dividing the vote pretty near evenly. Walker Street polled a few more than Calhoun and Calhoun a few more than Crew, but Crew Street still heads the column. The friends of the Girls' High School, evidently dissatisfied with last place, have sent in enough votes to lift it up a few pegs. Ivy Street now occupies the very last place in the contest.

The vote at midnight last night stood:

THE VOTE TO DATE.

Crew Street	18,878	Williams Street	908
Calhoun Street	17,807	West End	793
Walker Street	16,659	Formwalt Street	561
Fair Street	7,209	Davis Street	429
Marietta Street	5,891	Girls' High	351
Boys' Night	3,497	Ira Street	342
Boys' High	3,403	Houston Street	341
Boulevard	1,803	Ivy Street	339

FOR THE PRIZE BICYCLES.

Both the boys and the girls start in this week on about the same terms that they closed last week. Walter Echols and Edmond Riordan seem to have locked horns on the boys' side, but there are half a dozen girls well up to the front, each one increasing her vote with every passing day. The girls' bicycle contest is attracting so much attention that the newspapers of the state are commenting on it. The vote stands:

BOYS.		GIRLS.	
Walter Echols	13,989	Ora Hilburn	7,449
Edmond Riordan	11,906	May Asbury	7,082
Walter B. Reeves	2,793	Maud Collins	6,312
Philip P. Bethea	1,531	Clara Freeman	3,152
Arnold Kessell	478	Carrie Baylor	2,677
J. Howard Davis	449	Ethel Sampler	837
Alvin Belleisle	393	Gertrude Alexander	770
Claude Baker	377	Pearl Blasingame	751
Charlie Thomas	353	Daisy Harris	574
Ben Belagur	307	Derrelle Horsey	461
Berry Johnson	304	Ruby Fulton	371
Judge Conley	304	Myrtle Wood	290
Frank Eskridge	228	Cora Reynolds	241
Perry Schermerhorn	226	Mattie Dickerson	226
Paul Williamson	211	Sadie Miller	205
DeWitt Tildon	178	Norma Pritchard	178
Edward Scott	175	Selma Agricola	149
Geo. T. Lewis, Jr	197	Emma Tapler	140
Will R. Brown	159	Mamie Kessell	138
Sidney Evans	127	Ione Hanson	133
William Pope	96	Lillian Nichols	117
William B. Atkinson	94	Carrie Boyce	103
Hugo Winkler	73	Susie S. Bone	101
John House	69	Amelia Davis	67
Inman Raughton	69	Gertrude Quinn	65

THE WEATHER.

This morning's map shows a ridge of about normal barometer extending along the Atlantic coast from Maine to southern Florida, a second area of barometer of much greater energy in the northwest with an intervening strip of low pressure extending from the St. Lawrence to southwestern Texas. These conditions are not favorable for good weather in this section during the next twenty-four hours, at any rate.

Accompanying the high in the northwest is a decided fall in temperature, which extends as far southeast as Chicago and south to Texas. The line of freezing temperature runs from northern Michigan to western Texas. In the south and southeast the temperature is abnormally high and as a result thunderstorms are likely to occur this afternoon and tonight.

Cloudy weather covers the entire map except in the extreme northwest, and heavy rains have fallen in this state and Alabama. These rains will cause continued rises in the rivers of the south.

The conditions are favorable for local thunderstorms in this state this afternoon and tonight and local showers on Tuesday. Lower temperature Tuesday night.

GENERAL WEATHER REPORT.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations, as shown by observations taken at 8 a. m., March 22, 1897:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 a. m.	Highest temperature.	Precipitation (inches) 24 hrs.
New York, p. cloudy	42	42	.00
Washington, p. cl'y.	50	68	.00
Norfolk, cloudy	60	58	.00
Jacksonville	72	70	Trace
Atlanta, cloudy	56	56	.14
Tampa, p. cloudy	72	70	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	64	62	1.04
Vicksburg	66	62	.02
New Orleans, p. cl'y.	72	64	1.62
Mobile, cloudy	70	64	.76
Palestine, foggy	60	58	.50
Galveston, cloudy	68	66	.00
Corpus Christi, foggy	70	66	.00
Memphis, p. cloudy	62	58	.00
Knoxville, cloudy	62	56	Trace
Cincinnati, cloudy	66	60	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	38	36	.00
Marquette, cloudy	36	34	.00
Chicago, cloudy	36	34	.44
St. Paul, cloudy	24	24	.00
St. Louis, clear	42	42	.00
Kansas City, p. cl'dy.	32	32	.00
Omaha, cloudy	30	30	Trace
Bismarck, N.D., clear	Zero	Zero	.00
Dodge City, snow	26	26	Trace

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Directors of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company:

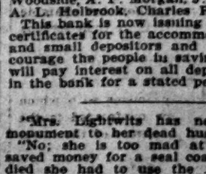
W. A. Hemphill, Z. D. Harrison, J. J. Woodside, A. P. Morgan, J. C. Kirkpatrick, A. L. Holbrook, Charles Runnette.

This bank is now issuing interest-bearing certificates for the accommodation of large and small depositors and in order to encourage the people in saving their money, will pay interest on all deposits remaining in the bank for a stated period.

mon. wed. sat.

Mrs. Lightwits has never erected a monument to her dead husband.

"No; she is too mad at him. She had saved money for a seal coat and when he died she had to use the money to bury him."



Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75.

MAHER AND SHARKEY NOW

A Fight Between Them Has Been Arranged for Ten Thousand Dollars a Side.

MONEY WILL NOW BE PUT UP

The Harvard Students Send Their Regards to Fitzsimmons, Whom They Backed Heavily.

MITCHELL MAY TRY FITZSIMMONS

The Bolingbroke Club, of London, Offers a Purse of 2,500 Pounds and Will Allow Champion 100 Pounds for Expenses.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 22.—Peter Maher has accepted the challenge of Thomas Sharkey to fight for $10,000 a side.

John J. Quinn, manager for Maher, says if Sharkey will deposit the $2,500 with Al Smith or any other responsible party in the east he will cover the money at once.

"If Sharkey wants to fight, now is his chance," said Quinn. "All he will have to do is to send on the articles of agreement and post his deposit where we can see it and it will be covered."

LONDON WANTS A FIGHT.

The Bolingbroke Club Offers a Purse for a Fight Between Fitz and Mitchell.

London, March 22.—The Bolingbroke Club will offer a purse of £2,500 for a fight between Fitzsimmons and Charley Mitchell and will allow Fitzsimmons £100 for expenses.

NEW LEAGUE FORMED

FIVE CITIES REPRESENTED AT THE CHATTANOOGA BALL MEETING.

Manager Sheridan Returns and Says Everything Is in Good Shape for the Opening of the Season Wednesday.

Manager J. F. Sheridan, of the Atlanta baseball club, returned this morning from Chattanooga, where he says the Southern league was formed yesterday.

At Chattanooga there were five cities represented, and there will be five teams in the league. It will not be an independent organization, as was at first thought, but they will have regular scheduled games and an official pennant to fly over some one of the five cities.

"We not only perfected the Southeastern league," says Mr. Sheridan, "but we have formed a strong compact and will get through the season with a rush.

"All of the towns that came into the circle have their teams already on the fields and when we open up it will be with professionals who can play as good a game of ball as will be found outside of the National league.

"We open up Wednesday at Brisbine park, and will play the Technological school, who, I understand, has a strong team. This game will be for the purpose of showing the people that we have a good team and that we mean to give them good baseball.

"The game on Wednesday will be an exhibition of what the Atlanta men who haven't had on their uniforms for over eleven months can do. All of the players are here. Our uniforms have been given up and when the public sees us I don't think they will see a bad lot of ball players."

Everything has been arranged for the opening of the season. At the meeting in Chattanooga J. G. Bloodworth was made president of the league and J. B. Dobbs, of Chattanooga, secretary and treasurer.

The five cities that will be in the league are Atlanta, Columbus, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Asheville.

The following schedule was arranged for the first month, and will be carried out. The schedule for the remainder of the season will be arranged later.

Knoxville at Atlanta, April 19, 20, 21.
Chattanooga at Columbus, April 19, 20, 21.
Chattanooga at Atlanta, April 22, 23, 24.
Knoxville at Columbus, April 22, 23, 24.
Knoxville at Chattanooga, April 26, 27, 28.
Columbus at Atlanta, April 26, 27, 28.
Columbus at Chattanooga, April 29, 30, May 1.
Knoxville at Atlanta April 29, 30, May 1.
Knoxville at Chattanooga, May 3, 4, 5.
Atlanta at Columbus, May 3, 4, 5.
Asheville at Knoxville, May 6, 7, 8.
Columbus at Atlanta, May 6, 7, 8.
Atlanta at Chattanooga, May 10, 11, 12.
Asheville at Columbus, May 10, 11, 12.
Asheville at Atlanta May 13, 14, 15.
Chattanooga at Columbus, May 13, 14, 15.
Asheville at Chattanooga, May 17, 18, 19.
Atlanta at Columbus May 17 18, 19.

UNEASY MONARCHS.

Some of the Precautions Taken by European Crown Heads.

From The London Mail.

In olden days royalty was protected by soldiers known as body guards, but today the duty of defending royal personages against their enemies, especially those of a private and insane character, is more often relegated to the police than to soldiers.

Chief Inspector Yapp, of the London metropolitan police, is in command of the chosen band from the A division, upon whom rests the great responsibility of seeing that her majesty, Queen Victoria, comes to no harm from, and is annoyed by, undesirable people. When the queen is about to leave Windsor, or any other royal private carriage, to the chief inspector.

The prince of Wales is especially pestered with these, and hence Marlborough house is particularly well guarded, there being military sentries at each entrance, in addition to the ordinary detectives and police. The special officer who has charge of the arrangements for guarding the prince is generally a foreigner, or an Englishman who is well conversant with European languages and customs, as his royal highness travels so much abroad. It is imperative, therefore, that the inspector should be able to keep in thorough touch with all continental police, and for this reason one who knows German, French and Russian is a necessity.

That soldiery alone is insufficient nowadays for the protection of royalty was proved by the incident at Leeds, when the duke and duchess of York were visiting that city in 1894. A half-witted man managed to get through the squadron of lancers, and reaching the carriage step, clung there and opened the door. Despite the fact that the captain of the lancers rode at the man, he was not dislodged and secured till some policemen had come to the soldier's aid.

The king of Italy is guarded by a single policeman, who is a sergeant major in the carabinieri or gendarmerie. This is a corps of soldiers selected from the regular army, and the king's guard is the pick of these. He has to be from Piedmont and hence is a regular devotee of the king, whose native country that is. He must also be of great stature and tried prowess. He accompanies his royal lord on all occasions during the day when his majesty leaves the palace, and at night he sleeps at the door of the room occupied by the king.

The sultan of Turkey has also been extremely well guarded, but of late years even greater precautions than ever have been taken, as his majesty goes about in constant fear of assassination. Private detectives constantly shadow his footsteps even in his own palace grounds, whilst a tremendous number of soldiers guard every possible entrance to the palace. He never leaves these private grounds unless absolutely obliged. Even in crossing from the palace to the mosque when he attends religious worship, the whole route, not more than 400 yards, is guarded by soldiers standing often seven deep, so as to provide against every possible contingency.

The French presidents are guarded by the "brigade de l'Elysee," or "presidential police," who are magnificently organized and smart. When Carnot was assassinated at Lyons the brigade had recently been disbanded, and hence he was unguarded. Had they been there the crime would have been rendered almost impossible. They were, of course, at once reorganized, and are now a more numerous body than ever.

The late czar, Alexander II, had several private guards, under the care of the minister of personal safety. Most of those working under their chief were Corsicans, who had been disbanded from the French guard after the fall of Napoleon III. There was also the "holy band," composed of nobles who took upon themselves the duty of defending the emperor against the nihilists and to fight the latter with their own weapons.

The present czar has three detective officers constantly in his train—two Russian and one English. He also has adopted means to defend himself, by always having with him a six-chambered revolver, in the use of which he is fairly proficient. In traveling it rests on the seat of the carriage by his side, ready for immediate use, and at night it is fixed in a receptacle by his bedside, so that he can at once reach it if required.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY

A NOVEL SCHEME WHICH IS BEING PROMOTED BY IOWA.

A Co-operative Company Organized To Build a Railroad from Council Bluffs Through to Chicago.

The American Railway Company is the name of a new corporation which has been chartered at Des Moines, Iowa, for the purpose of building a line of railroad from Council Bluffs, in that state, to Chicago.

The plan on which the company is organized is a very broad and liberal one and it promises to work a revolution in American railroading if this attempt proves a success.

The company is to be operated on the co-operative plan and is capitalized at $5,000,000, the by-laws allowing work to commence when $1,000,000 is subscribed; shares are placed at $10 each, and one person can purchase as many as he sees fit, but will be allowed to cast only one vote in the proceedings of annual meetings or called meetings of the stockholders, hence there will be no incentive for forming pools or combinations for the control of the company, as such will not work, a man with one share being entitled to as much time or voice in a meeting as one with 10,000 shares.

The stock is to be non-interest bearing and the plan of the company is to operate the road at cost, bidding for freight and passengers at just what it will cost to transport them.

Another feature of the corporation is that the road will be operated as a toll line; that is if any of the lines which it crosses want to go into Chicago or Council Bluffs and have not an independent line of their own by paying cost of the wear and tear to the roadbed of the American railway they will be allowed to operate their own trains over it.

The promoters of the new company have studied the situation carefully and they believe that they are going to make a great success of the undertaking.

The novel scheme is attracting widespread attention; stock in the corporation is being liberally subscribed for and the promoters of the line expect to be ready to commence work within the next few months.

Saves His Snow.

From The Washington Evening Star.

"I always save my snow," said the keeper of a down-town boarding house, "and have now on hand three barrels full. That will last me until the next snow, when I hope to pack away another supply. For freezing ice cream, puddings, Roman punch and other things in that line snow is much better than ice, for the reason that it can be packed into the freezer easier. It is also colder than ice, besides doing the same work with half the quantity of salt and with much less trouble. It may be a yankee trick, for I learned it up in Vermont, but it is a good one, I assure you. I have always a number of empty barrels in the cellar, and I get the men who come in for a free meal to fill them. They are always glad to do the work, and I am glad for the result, for it saves me considerable in my ice bill. When the snow is put in barrels they should be covered up to keep out the air as much as possible. The temperature now is such that there is not much melting. Last winter my ice bill was so small in comparison to what it otherwise would have been that the ice man complained. My boarders did not, however; for, as the the snow cost me but little, I could afford ice cream oftener than otherwise.

Isaac B. Allen, the Boston negro who was elected to the governor's council, wrote a lecture on "How I Got There," which he intends to deliver throughout the state. As the receipts at the door in Haverhill were only $9 when the time for the lecture to begin arrived, he refused to speak.

The Real—"Is it possible?" he sighed, as he saw the damsel pass. "Can she be a false friend? False? In a realistic play? It is not possible. It is impossible, and realism makes a specialty of the impossible. What shall I do?"

Pressing his hand to his brow he decided that a neat song and dance would be about the thing.—Detroit Tribune.

SPENCER'S VISIT WILL DO GOOD

Southern's President Wants Atlanta To Have New Union Depot.

OTHER ROADS MUST AGREE

The Depot Question Will Probably Reach a Climax Soon—The Southern Is Ready To Build and Only Waits for an Agreement with the Other Roads.

Mayor Collier's move in taking the depot problem by the horns and calling a meeting of railroad officials to assemble in Atlanta today for the purpose of discussing the situation promises to result in great good, despite the fact that the meeting had to be indefinitely postponed.

The call for the meeting brought Mr. Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern railway, Mr. Frank S. Gannon, vice president and general manager, and Major C. H. Hudson, chief engineer, to Atlanta. They came to study the situation carefully and will be ready to make some excellent suggestions when the meeting is called again and the officials assemble to discuss the question.

Mr. Spencer recognizes in Atlanta perhaps the most important point on the entire Southern railway system of over 5,000 miles in length, and he is willing to concede to this point almost anything within his power for the asking. He wants Atlanta to have a new union station and if the other roads can come to an agreement the Southern railway will hold up its end of the agreement and enter into a contract at once for the erection of such a station as will be in keeping with the needs of a progressive city such as Atlanta is.

WANTS A UNION STATION.

It will be Mr. Spencer's effort to work in harmony with the other roads which enter this city in order that the new station shall be a union one. He does not want a division, for what will benefit one line will benefit another, and it is to the interest of all the roads which center here to have their passenger trains arrive at and report from the same station.

In the course of events things naturally trend toward centralization. In Atlanta at present every road enters the same railway station, and the arrangement is an excellent one except for the crowded condition of the station, which is not near large enough to accommodate the many trains which are compelled to use it. Hence Mr. Spencer's earnestness in trying to have the roads come to an agreement and erect a modern station which will fully accommodate all the trains that will need to use it at the present time and for years to come.

The Southern railway will use a larger portion of the new station than any of the other lines, and will consequently bear a greater portion of the cost of erection and maintenance after it is completed and in use.

ABOUT THE COST.

Mr. Spencer figures that the cost of such a station as he wishes to give Atlanta will be fully $500,000. The plans are elaborate and the site of the present station will not permit the new one being erected thereupon "it being a physical impossibility," as Mr. Spencer expressed it to a representative of The Evening Constitution on Saturday afternoon.

While in Atlanta Mr. Spencer and his associates went over the ground in person and examined carefully into every phase of the question which is now agitating the mind of the public and the officials of the different roads. He had Major Hudson here in order that he might be able to explain to the meeting today, had it been held, why the present site would be entirely too small to accommodate the new structure, and at the same time to accept any site aside from the Mitchell street site, if he could be convinced that it was the better for the road.

From the information which Mr. Spencer gave out in his interview given exclusively in The Evening Constitution Saturday, it is plain to see that he is as anxious for Atlanta to have a new staton as Atlanta is anxious for it, and it is believed that the result of his last visit here will be prolific of something good in the very near future.

Human Hair Valuable.

From The Golden Penny.

The demand for human hair is now so great that "artists in human hair" have more than they can do to meet the requirements of their customers, which are every day increasing. France, the leader of all fe-nale fashions, is, of course, responsible for this, and naturally the country where the greatest trade is done in this article. India and China, it appears, supply a large quantity of black hair, but it also appears that France herself, and even England, provide a large quantity, too. Some of the peasant women in France are often induced to part with their long hair for a few shillings, which when sold in Paris will sometimes realize as much as $15. In convents, where the hair is always shorn, a good trade is done, and it is said that not long ago one of these large establishments sold about a ton of hair for $20,000. Frequently the hair is cut from corpses, but "dead hair," as it is called, is of less value than "living hair." Curiously enough, an important part of the business of collecting hair is done in the streets of Paris, where the rag gatherers are said to collect every day an average of 100 pounds of human hair. It appears from some statistics recently published that white and red hair are rarest in France, while brown hair (which, however, has a great many shades) is the most common color.

The Indian Way of Driving.

Commenting on the attempt made by the government in 1867 to civilize the prairie Indians by supplying them with the garb and food of the white man, says The Kansas City Journal, Colonel Bob Dodge, of Dodge City, says: "The authorities sent the Indians thousands of sacks of flour, pantaloons in abundance and a big lot of stiff-rimmed hats bound around the edge with tin or German silver to hold the rim in shape. They also sent them a few light, running ambulances. The savages, to show their appreciation of these magnanimous gifts from the 'great father,' threw the flour on the prairie in order to get the sacks for breechclouts. They cut out the seats of the pantaloons and they cut the crowns off the hats and used them as playthings, shying them in the air, like a white boy does a flat stone, to see them sail away.

"The ambulances they were proud of. The government neglected to send any harness with them, so the Indians manufactured their own. They did not understand anything about lines, and instead they drove with a quirt, or short whip. When the near horse would go too much 'gee' they whipped up the off horse, and when he would go too much 'haw' they pounded away at the near horse again, and so vice versa all the time. This unique manner of driving kept the poor animals in a dead run most of the time.

"I remember taking a ride with Little Raven, chief of the Arapahoes. At first we started off gently, but his ponies did not go straight, so he kept tapping them, now the off horse, then the near, until finally he got them on a rapid gallop, and I thought at one time my head would surely pop up through the roof of the ambulance. The country was very level, fortunately, or I don't know what would have been the outcome."

LIVELY TIMES WITH POLICE

The Entire Department Will Undergo a Rigid Inspection.

UNIFORMS TO BE CHANGED

The New Applicants Will Be Inspected Thursday Morning—Chief Connolly To Have No Opposition—The Changes Cannot Be Predicted Until the Inspection—Three Meetings of the Board Booked for This Week.

Three meetings of the police board are booked for this week, as follows: A called meeting tonight to try charges against an officer, a special meeting tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to inspect the present members of the force and a special meeting Thursday morning at 10 o'clock to inspect the new applicants for positions on the force.

The two special meetings are preliminaries for the general biennial election which takes place Wednesday, March 31st.

Just now the police department is the center of attraction in city official circles. The members of the department are all on the anxious bench.

It may be stated that Chief Connolly will be re-elected without opposition, and that is as far as anyone will dare predict with certainty. A talk with members of the police board this morning only resulted in the statement that as yet nothing had been done looking to any changes and that nothing could be done until after the inspections.

It is believed that very few, if any, changes will be made.

WILL BE INSPECTED.

Tomorrow morning all the members of the police force will be lined up and rigidly inspected by the board, and woe to him who falls short of the yardstick, for there will be no lack of material to fill vacancies, there being several hundred applicants from able men who wish to carry a club for $60 a month.

Thursday morning all the men who have applied for positions will be inspected according to the rules and there will be some who will be lucky enough to get a job. There are all sorts of men wanting a policeman's badge, old, young, short and tall, and representatives of various nationalities. Quite a number have come in from the surroundnig country who have made records in smaller towns. Among the applicants are men who have been butchers, bakers, merchants, clerks, bailiffs and street car conductors and motormen.

A CHANGE IN THE UNIFORM.

Major Kendrick, one of the newly-elected members of the board, states that he will advocate a change in the summer uniforms worn by the patrolmen. The uniform last summer had a rolling collar and did not look military enough to suit the major. He thinks that a coat resembling a soldier's fatigue jacket would be more appropriate and present a more striking appearance.

Chief Connolly showed a representative of The Evening Constitution this morning a photograph of the coat which will probably be adopted and which is the kind advocated by Major Kendrick.

There will also be a change in the police helmet. The new one will be dark gray and higher than the old one and will be better ventilated.

After the election the police department will start out under good auspices, with carefully selected men, better uniforms and the olive branch of peace waving benignly over the scene.

IN A BEAR'S SKIN.

The Merriment Which a New Yorker Provoked a Few Days Ago.

From The New York Tribune.

James L. Kernochan had a rather hard time on the streets of Hempstead Wednesday afternoon. His discomfort was caused by a splendid overcoat made out of grizzly bear skin. The whole skin was used. It was tanned in the natural color, and the skin of the head and neck were fashioned into a hood. The hood was worn by Mr. Kernochan as a cap, and covered his head. At the back of the coat hung the stubby tail of the animal. The forelegs had been used for the sleeves, and the paws, with the claws removed, had been fashioned into a pair of gloves.

Mr. Kernochan ventured out clad in his unique garment, and passed down Main street. The effect was striking, and everyone who saw him stopped to stare. Mr. Kernochan took the attention he attracted good naturedly, reasoning that if the present weather continued the people of the village would have occasion to become used to the sight of the coat. As for himself, it kept out the chilling blasts which swept the streets, and he asked no more. All would probably have gone well had he been a half-hour earlier in his walk, or half an hour later, but as he passed the school the pupils came trooping out.

The boys and girls saw the strange coat and their curiosity was aroused. Within five minutes Mr. Kernochan had 300 childre behind him. They shouted and hooted and some of the bolder of the boys ran up and grabbed hold of the coat and pulled at the tail.

Mr. Kernochan determined he had enough of it, and retreated into the postoffice for shelter. The childern ahd been joined by a crowd of men who had nothing good to do, and the crowd followed right up to the doors of the postoffice, and some of them entered. So great did the crowd become that Postmaster Smith had to clear the room, and then escorted Mr. Kernochan to his private office.

Word was sent to the Kernochan home for a carriage. In response to this message Mrs. Kernochan herself drove up to the postoffice in a trap. When she learned the cause of the message of her husband's discomfort, she laughed heartily. Mr. Kernochan braved the crowd once more and made a hurried exit from the postoffice and bounded into the trap. Mrs. Kernochan, still laughing, gave the horse a cut with the whip, and the trap and its occupants went flying down the road.

Mr. Kernochan is very proud of his bearskin coat. It cost $800.

Saving deposits of $1 and up now received by the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, and interest thereon at 5 per cent per annum if left twelve months.

mon wed sat.

TEMPLE COURT AGAIN A-FIRE

Second Time in a Few Weeks the Building Has Been Ablaze.

FIERCE BLAZE LAST NIGHT

Fire Started in the Office of Eb T. Williams—Chief Joyner's Men Succeeded in Extinguishing It Before Much Damage Is Done.

Temple Court building, at the corner of Alabama and Pryor streets, was for the second time threatened with a destructive fire last night.

At 6:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the tall building. The fire was in a closet in the office occupied by Colonel E. T. Williams and Stenographer W. C. Massey.

When the fire was discovered it was burning fiercely and the alarm was immediately rung in, calling all the fire wagons and police reserve to the scene.

When the firemen entered the building, the halls and corridors were filled with a suffocating smoke. Chief Joyner gave his orders rapidly and a line of hose was run up the steps from the chemical engine. Other lines of water hose were run out, but the chemical engine succeeded in putting out the fire after a few minutes of hard work.

What caused the fire could not be ascertained. A large hole was burned in the floor of the closet and the law books of Colonel Williams's were badly burned and stained by smoke. Other damage was done, and for a while it looked as if the building was doomed.

While the fire was burning the heavy cloud that had been threatening all the afternoon burst upon the city. The wind was blowing at a fearful speed and the signs and dry goods boxes were blown about by the wind. A perfect storm of dust rushed with blinding force through the streets and scattered the large crowd that had gathered to witness the fire.

Last night's fire was the second time the large office building has been threatened within the past two weeks. The first fire occurred early in the morning and attracted the attention of the police on account of the dense smoke that issued from the windows near the roof. Chief Joyner has always been afraid of the building, as he considers it one of the most dangerous in the city should fire get much headway.

Chief Joyner is anxious to find what has caused the two fires in the building. In the future he will watch the building with more than ordinary care, and the janitors have been instructed to see that every precaution is taken to prevent any trash being kept in the building.

FIVE FIRES YESTERDAY.

The Department Kept Busy Extinguishing Small Blazes Here and There.

The fire department was called out five times yesterday.

The first call was yesterday morning at 8:55 o'clock, when the company was called out to 74 Mills street. There was no damage done to amount to anything, merely a defective flue.

The next call was to No. 353 Edgewood avenue, to extinguish a small blaze in the chimney.

At 5:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon the house occupied by J. Schartz, No. 53 Butler street, caught on fire by the explosion of an oil stove. At first it looked as if the fire would be more serious than it proved to be, but the fire department soon arrived and extinguished the flames before they could gain any headway.

A small blaze was found in the residence of Mr. J. R. Gregory, which was easily extinguished. No damage was done.

These small fires kept the department busy yesterday. But for their quick work in extinguishing the flames, there might have been great damage done to several portions of the city.

AT THE THEATERS.

Paul M. Potter's dramatization of DuMaurier's famous novel, "Trilby," will be presented at the Grand Thursday and Friday by A. M. Palmer's company, under the direction of William A. Brady. The company that will interpret the piece here is an especially selected one. Taffy, The Laird, Little Billie, Zou Zou, Svengali not only look their part, but act them so perfectly that one might think they stepped from the pages of DuMaurier's book. Trilby has been selected from forty young aspirants as the most suited, mentally and physically, and has been pronounced the ideal Trilby. There will be a special bargain matinee Friday at 2:30 p. m.

THE FAST MAIL.

"The Fast Mail," Lincoln J. Carter's famous railroad play, will be the attraction tonight and Tuesday at the Columbia theater.

The play is not new to our theatergoers, but as it has not been seen here for several seasons it should draw large audiences.

It is a scenic melodrama, full of stirring climaxes, good dialogue and with a most interesting plot.

The steamboat explosion, the freight train, the flight of the fast mail and Niagara falls are the principal scenes of the play and each one is a marvel of realism and stagecraft.

Niagara Falls at moonlight with the mist rising from the falls is one of the most beautiful scenes imiginable.

Popular prices—15c to 50c—will prevail during the engagement.

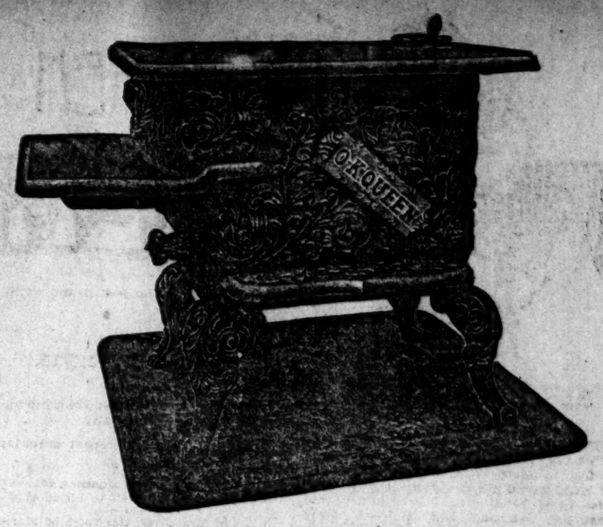
At the matinee Tuesday 25 cents will admit to any part of the theater.

Novelist Ouida's Vagaries.

Ouida has more fads and fancies than even a fin de siecle college girl. The scent she uses is made specially for her by a celebrated Venetian perfumer, and costs $40 an ounce. She cannot bear starched muslin; the touch of velvet makes her feel creepy, and she faints at the smell of honey. She lives in a very pretty villa near Florence, and is, as those who have read her books can see for themselves, an enthusiastic lover of dogs. Ouida always dresses in white, summer and winter, and has a splendid collection of mediaeval curiosities.

"SVENGALI" IN TRILBY.

BIG VALUES. SMALL MONEYS.



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SHE LIKED DISRAELI.

The Queen, However, Is Not So Fond of Gladstone.

From The Baltimore Sun.

In this year of the queen's "diamond jubilee" many interesting reminiscences of her long reign are finding their way into print. Among the most interesting of them are those which throw light upon Victoria's personal estimate of the different statesmen who have served her as prime ministers for the past sixty years. In a book recently published in London, written by Mr. Reginald Brett, the old story is revived of her majesty's strong liking for Benjamin Disraeli, otherwise called Lord Beaconsfield, as her chief political adviser, and her equally strong antipathy for Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Brett quotes the queen as saying on one occasion, while the grand old man was her prime minister: "I am no longer queen. Mr. Gladstone is king." On the other hand, Lord Beaconsfield was heartily welcome at Windsor. At first the queen did not like him, but he rapidly won her favor, and during his two administrations he was the recipient of royal favors in his conduct of the government such as were not shown to any other of the many statesmen who had stood at the helm during her reign.

Mr. Brett explains the secret of Beaconsfield's conquest of the royal lady's good will by saying: "In trifles Disraeli never forgot the sex of the sovereign. In great affairs he never appears to remember it." A similar explanation was given in a story which went the rounds some fifteen years ago to the effect that some one had inquired of the queen the secret of her preference for Beaconsfield over Gladstone, and that she had replied: "Mr. Gladstone always tells me what he thinks; Lord Beaconsfield always asks me what I think." Those who have studied Benjamin Disraeli's character, as shown by his writings and by all that is known of his private life, will not doubt that his courtly deference to the queen was the sincere homage of a great man to a good woman. All through his life he showed himself possessed of a singularly strong and almost superstitious belief in the power and influence of superior women. He implicitly believed that his wife had done more toward the making of his great career possible than he himself. It was in 1839 that Benjamin Disraeli led the widow of his friend, Mr. Wyndham Lewis, to the altar. At the previous election he and Mr. Lewis had run together for the borough of Maidstone and both were elected. Parliament opened, but Mr. Lewis never spoke, and died within a few months of his election. Two years later Mrs. Lewis, who was the daughter of Captain Viney Evans, R. N., became Mrs. Disraeli and brought to the future premier not only a considerable fortune, but perfect companionship. She was ten years his senior, and if a passage in "Endymion" is to be trusted as autobiographical, she relieved him of fully half the embarrassment of popping the question. To her influence he on many occasions ascribed the success of his after life. "Women will do much for you," says Myra to Endymion Ferras, (Disraeli's mask), and certain it is that Benjamin Disraeli believed that they had done more for him than all the other instrumentalities combined. Truth is stranger than fiction, and it is the simple truth that Mrs. Brydges Wyllyams, of Torquay, Devonshire, out of her woman's admiration for her genius, made him the heir to her estate, some $150,000. She only exacted from him in return his friendship while she lived and a promise that she should rest after death among the Disraelis at Hughenden.

The queen's favorite prime minister was all chivalrous deference to women in general and all devotion to one woman in particular. Addressing the farmers in Buckinghamshire at a harvest festival, he called his spouse "the best wife in England." He dedicated "Sybil" "to the most severe of critics, but a perfect wife." At every turn in the road along which we trace his path to fame, we see standing beside him this enchanting figure of a faithful wife, nerving his ambition, soothing his defects and entering with zest into his ultimately startling triumphs. An anecdote that well illustrates the fine sympathies that existed between them relates that how she rode him down to the house of commons, giving no sign of the acute pain resulting from her thumb having been severely crushed by the carriage door, lest her distress might unnerve him for the great speech he was shortly to deliver. The vicinage of their home at Hughenden was, while they lived, full of touching stories of their home felicity. Disraeli purchased Hughenden manor from the Norris family, and Mrs. Disraeli did with it, as long as she lived, what she pleased. The handsome mansion was more than half hidden by beeches and elms, and the gardens and conservatories were exceedingly beautiful. In a little basket carriage, behind a shaggy black pony called "Jack," Mrs. Disraeli was accustomed to ride around among her husband's neighbors and tenantry, with smiles for her social equals and an open hand for those of poorer station. At her instance Mrs. Disraeli built a convenient and well-appointed schoolhouse, in connection with St. Michael's church, where they were to be seen kneeling together every Sunday when parliament was not in session. They both took a deep interest in the laborers' families on their estate, and each cottage was a little model of convenience and comfort. It is not surprising that this fond couple should have been regarded as something more than common clay by the simply country folk thereabouts.

After they had passed through nearly thirty years of life together—years in which his political career had been an almost unbroken succession of political defeats—there came a day, in 1868, when the queen offered him a peerage. He declined it, but asked her majesty to bestow the honor upon his wife. He had won a coronet—always one of his pet ambitions—and laid it at her feet. Mrs. Disraeli accordingly became Viscountess Beaconsfield. A little over four years later, in December, 1872, she died. On foot, with uncovered head and alone, he followed her remains to the crypt of the little church of St. Michael's, which he soon afterwards restored and beautified in her gracious memory. Later on he became the earl of Beaconsfield. Those who enjoyed his intimacy have testified to the crushing effect her death had upon him. Yet his was the poetic, the hopeful, the unquenchable spirit, and he lived on and worked with something of the same fine fire. And yet not quite! He amazed the world with his "spirited foreign policy" and entertained it with his "Endymion," but there was something lacking in it all. There is no reason to believe that Mary Anne Disraeli was the intellectual equal of her husband. But it was evident that, minus her association, he was not his own self.

It is not surprising that he should have been counted among the friends of woman's political enfranchisement, or that "Endymion" should be full of Eveolatry, if we may be permitted the coinage. Nor is it difficult to understand how such a man won the admiration and confidence of the queen, whom he made an empress. He had a checkered public experience, in which the glories of triumph shimmered with a fitful splendor against a heavy background of checks and reverses, but in his home he was supremely successful. His hour of triumph came very late and was then quite brief. Englishmen still differ as to the merits of his political ideas and policies, but in this year of the diamond jubilee of Victoria they are remembering that he was her favorite prime minister, and long after his acts as a statesman have ceased to have any controversial interest he will be recalled as the man who paid knightly homage to woman and was ever proud to say that the foundations of his great fame were laid in their good will and favor.

Royalty Equipped with Trades.

From The New York Advertiser.

The prince of Wales is said to have learned in his youth to make stockings. His son, the duke of York, learned the trade of ropemaking. His cousin, the czar Nicholas II., can plow, sow and reap. The Emperor William is a practical typesetter. King Humbert is not only an excellent shoemaker, but cobbles also to perfection. Oscar of Sweden handles the ax with dexterity, like an approved woodman, not even yielding the palm in this respect to Mr. Gladstone. Queen Victoria is exceedingly fond of knitting. Not long ago she finished a woolen coverlid and presented it to the oldest and most deserving of the inmates of an asylum for disabled workingwomen in the Isle of Wight.

THE GRAND

TRILBY

THURSDAY and FRIDAY MARCH 25 and 26. MATINEE FRIDAY.

A. M. PALMER'S CO.

Presenting Paul M. Potter's Dramatization of Du Maurier's

TRILBY

A Superb Company. A Magnificent Production. No Increase in Prices.

SPECIAL BARGAIN MATINEE FRIDAY

25 and 50c. No Higher.

Sale at Grand box office. Phone 1079. mar22-5t

TRILBY

DeGives COLUMBIA THEATRE

TONIGHT and TUESDAY NIGHT.

BARGAIN——MATINEE——TUESDAY.

LINCOLN J. CARTER'S GRAND SCENIC PRODUCTION

THE FAST MAIL

10 Sets of Special Scenery. Flight of the Fast Mail. Niagara Falls by Moonlight with Boiling Mist. Practical Working Engine, and 14 Freight Cars, with Illuminated Caboose. The Dago Dive. Realistic River Scene and Steamboat explosion, and other startling Effects.

Night Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Matinee, 25c to all parts of the house. Sale at Miller's, under Columbia Theater.

ONE CENT A WORD

Pays for "ads" in the Want Column of

The Evening Constitution.

Spring Complexions.

While women, fair and otherwise, are expending much thought on their spring clothes, it is only natural for them to think of their complexions a bit also. It is a wise thing to do, for a sallow, dry skin does not look well with a fresh spring gown. If rouged cheeks and pencilled eyebrows are ever pardonable in daytime it is with velvet hats, drooping plumes and dark gowns. But fancy the effect with fresh, light-colored fabrics a hat laden with flowers and a background of blue sky and tender, green foliage. It is a glaring mockery of the eternal fitness of things.

The average woman just at this season is rather destitute of natural bloom and beauty. It is an invincibly fair, soft complexion that comes out of the winter's ordeal of fierce winds out of doors and the drying heat of grates indoors and is unscathed.

However, the masseuse assures us suavely that all this may be overcome with patient effort long continued. Some of her advice is herein set forth for the benefit of those women inclined to take it. She says:

"I have seen many ladies whose faces were dry, harsh and wrinkled, and as deficient in oil as though they had been using an astringent. The natural oil, probably never too plentiful, had been exhausted, the skin had dried and cracked, and was generally in a deplorable condition.

"A face of this sort should never be washed in ordinary water unless a pure face cream has first been rubbed into the pores, as dry skins are usually delicate, and ordinary water acts on them like poison. Mme. Patti never uses water on her lovely complexion unless she is sure that it is free from lime and other destructive properties. Rain and distilled or rose water are the purest waters to use on the skin of the face. Almond oil is beneficial to a dry skin after washing, but a Patti rose cream is much the best. Very little soap should be used on a dry skin, and that by all means should be the Spanish olive oil soap.

"No woman is pleased to witness the advent of her first wrinkles, and she is disposed to ignore their existence as long as possible. The day comes, however, when these unwelcome wrinkles will not be ignored, and their owner is in despair and begins a long struggle in the effort to ascertain what to do to get rid of them.

"Now, a careful study of the cause and cure of wrinkles has convinced me that, in the first place, they are not inevitable, and, in the second place, having come without bidding, they may be dismissed without ceremony.

"Wrinkles are caused in several ways; they are not necessity found on an aged face which has seen many summers and winters. If that face has not been cared for with probable wrinkles in view, they are caused by the shrinking of the muscles, which have lost their natural vigor and no longer possess the power to sustain the skin, and thus preserve the contour and plumpness, as in youth.

"A woman who sees the first thread wrinkles beginning to gather suspiciously around her eyes and mouth and near the corners of her ears should adopt precautions, just as she goes to a dentist in order to seek the means for the preservation of her teeth. She should show equal interest in the care of her complexion. No part of the body is so freely exposed to the influence of wind and weather as in the face.

"When a person has long been ill she needs not only nourishing food, but stimulating tonics as well, to assist in regaining her lost strength. In the same way the face muscles which have become enfeebled need nourishing skin foods and tonics.

"A face on which age has planted many premature wrinkles can be freed from them if ladies would only begin to take preventive treatment before the wrinkles are firmly established."

—:o:—

Clippings.

The following items of interest are from The Griffin Call, of yesterday:

Major A. Randall spent yesterday in Atlanta.

Lamar Moore spent yesterday in Atlanta.

Mrs. R. A. Drake spent yesterday in Atlanta.

Charles Springer, of Atlanta, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. E. W. Hammond returned yesterday from a week's visit to relatives in Atlanta.

Professor and Mrs. J. Henry Walker spent the day with friends in Atlanta yesterday.

Colonel M. Pliny Hall, of Atlanta, is spending a few days with friends in this city.

Dr. Francis P. Smith, of Atlanta, is spending a few days with relatives in this city.

Mrs. E. B. Boyd and Mrs. L. Cleveland spent the day with friends in Atlanta yesterday.

—:o:—

Rome misses greatly the charming presence of Mrs. Morton R. Emmons since her removal to Atlanta. The lovely home stands lonely and as though it missed the bright presence of its former mistress. Mrs. Emmons's intellectuality was of a high order; this combined with her lovely person and graciousness of manner made a woman truly to be admired and loved. Social and literary circles lost one of their brightest ornaments when Atlanta won her.—Rome Georgian.

—:o:—

Mrs. William Hawks, of Atlanta, and her daughter, Miss Sarah, have spent several weeks in the city, the guests of Mrs. DeWitt F. Wilcox, on Second avenue. Columbus is their old home and they have hosts of friends here who are ever glad to welcome them and loath to give them up. Columbus has given so many nice people to Atlanta and although the fascinations of a larger city with its fashion, bustle and stir environ them they always look to Columbus as a dear old place to come back to, whose people are "just the sweetest, kindest and best in the world."—Columbus Ledger.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS

California is White.. Asparagus Tips, 1-2 lb sq cans, 25c — A great delicacy suitable for salads or for serving on toasts.

"R H" Brand California White Asparagus, 2 1-2 lb square cans, 35c, 3 $1.00. — Large, white and tender. Nothing superior for the money.

MOUNTAIN ROSE (peeled) Oyster Bay Asparagus, 3 lb sq cans, 40c — This is finest Oyster Bay asparagus, large, white and tender. Sold last year at 50c per can.

ROMAIN'S Oyster Bay Green Tips, 2 1-2 lb. sq cans, 35c — Finest Oyster Bay green asparagus tips, every particle usable, making it the cheapest to economical housekeepers.

C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.
290 and 292 Peachtree Street, Phone 682.

Personal Points.

Colonel Seidel spent last Friday with his son at the State university.

—:o:—

Hon. Herbert Manson spent Saturday in Columbus.

—:o:—

Mr. George Thomas Jones went to Macon last week on a visit to his mother.

—:o:—

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Garwood, of Marietta, spent yesterday in Atlanta.

—:o:—

Miss Lizzie Dobbs, of Woodstock, is in Atlanta, visiting friends and relatives.

—:o:—

Miss Flora Pickett, of Canton, is in the city, visiting Mrs. Maddox, on Whitehall street.

—:o:—

Miss Ruby Lester, of Hiram, who has been visiting Mrs. W. C. Daniel several days, leaves for home today.

—:o:—

Mr. "Tick" Tichenor, of football fame, spent Sunday in the city.

—:o:—

Miss Marie Lewis has returned home after a visit to friends in Rome.

—:o:—

Mrs. George D. Thomas and Miss Maggie Morton, of Athens, arrived in the city last week on a visit to friends.

—:o:—

Miss Jean Davis has recovered from her recent illness.

—:o:—

Mrs. R. A. Johnson is the guest of her son, Mr. Ligon Johnson, in Columbus.

—:o:—

Miss Mamie Burroughs, who has been the guest of friends in the city for some time, leaves Wednesday for her home in Brunswick.

—:o:—

Mr. Alex Bonnyman, of Rome, was in the city Saturday en route to Macon.

—:o:—

Mr. and Mrs. Sullins, of Knoxville, Tenn., leave today for their home, after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart.

—:o:—

Mrs. Charles Aull, of Chattanooga, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. O. Mitchell.

—:o:—

Mr. Moreland Dozier, of Columbus, spent yesterday in the city with Mr. John Speer.

—:o:—

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Huff, a young couple prominent in Rome society, were in the city Saturday en route to Barnesville.

—:o:—

Mr. Charley Black, of the State university, was in the city Saturday and Sunday.

—:o:—

Miss Vickers, of Americus, is the charming guest of Miss Mae Maddox.

—:o:—

Mrs. Robert Dohme left Saturday for Albany, where she will be the guest of Judge Pope's family during chautauqua week.

—:o:—

Mr. Milton Borches, of Nashville, is at the Kimball.

—:o:—

Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon leaves tomorrow for Albany to spend chautauqua week with Mrs. T. M. Carter.

—:o:—

Mr. Sewall Black, of Americus, spent Saturday and yesterday in the city.

—:o:—

Mr. Ike Hoffmeyer, manager of the university baseball team, was in the city Saturday, arranging the game to be played in Atlanta this spring.

—:o:—

Mr. H. Gratten Colvin, one of the most popular of the university students, spent Sunday in the city with his parents.

—:o:—

Mrs. Sanders McDaniel has returned from Nashville, where she has been visiting Chancellor and Mrs. James Kirkland. The latter are being congratulated by their friends upon the recent advent of a daughter in their home.

—:o:—

On account of the Henry Watterson lecture at the Grand this evening Mrs. Gebhart's literature lecture is postponed until tomorrow evening. The subject tomorrow evening will be the transition from Chaucer to Shakespeare, and will deal with the period at which Spenser wrote; synopsis of the "Faerie Queen," selections and supplementary reading.

—:o:—

Among the pleasantest social events of last week was the dinner party given Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Alexander Magill.

—:o:—

Miss Mannie Dudley Pilchree, a charming Nashville society belle, will arrive in the city soon to be the guest of Miss Lulu Belle Hemphill.

—:o:—

Mrs. Thomas B. Neal will go to Nashville the 21st to attend the Wilson-Gray wedding. She will be absent until June 1st.

—:o:—

The euchre party given by Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Neal at the Aragon Saturday evening was a very delightful affair. Miss Reese won the first prize, a handsome candelabra, in delft design.

—:o:—

Miss Annie Johnson, of Athens, is attending college at Manchester.

—:o:—

Judge Henry Tompkins is in Savannah.

—:o:—

Miss Hortense Alexander has returned home after a visit to Miss Abrahams in Savannah.

—:o:—

Mrs. Monroe S. Worsham is absent on a visit to friends in Americus and Cuthbert.

—:o:—

Miss Lucy May Manry is visiting friends in Cordele.

—:o:—

Miss Edna Pope, a social favorite in Atlanta, will arrive on Wednesday upon a visit of some length to Miss Berta Crisp.—Americus Times-Recorder.

—:o:—

Miss Male McDonald is visiting the Misses Lyons in Savannah.

—:o:—

Mrs. David Stern, of Quincy, Ill., who has been visiting relatives here, is at present with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Weil, in Savannah.

—:o:—

Mrs. J. H. Fleming, of Athens, is visiting Mrs. Howard VanEpps.

—:o:—

Mrs. Lowndes went to Athens last week to be present at a recital in which her daughter, Miss Emily, played an important part.

—:o:—

Miss Susie Lumpkin, of Athens, is the guest of relatives in the city.

—:o:—

Miss Elizabeth Wheatley, of Americus, had the misfortune to be thrown from her bicycle Friday morning, breaking her arm.

—:o:—

Miss Edna Pope has returned from Athens where she attended the piano recital given by her sister, Miss Ella Pope. The Athens Banner has this to say of the recital:

"Miss Ella Pope's piano recital Thursday evening was a delightful musical event, and was the last one of a series of pupil recitals at the Lucy Cobb. Miss Pope was attired in a white taffeta silk veiled in mousseline de sole and carried an immense bunch of white rose. The stage was lavishly decorated with pink and white carnalivus roses and maidenhair fern with which her friends had complimented her. Her interpretation of Chopin and Rubinstein were exquisite."

Saving deposits are now being received by the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, and interest paid thereon from date of deposit. mon wed sat.

TENNESSEE'S CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION DRAWING NEAR.

The eyes of all true southerners are now turned toward Nashville, where the gates of the Tennessee Centennial exposition will be thrown ajar on the first day of May and the citizens of every clime invited to come and see one of the grandest exhibits which has ever been witnessed in the south.

The citizens of Atlanta and residents of Georgia are particularly interested in the Tennessee centennial. They are aware of the success of the great Cotton States and International exposition, which was held here, and are wishing that Tennessee's effort may result in just such good as did the exposition held in Atlanta.

Mr. D. G. Charles, of Nashville, chairman of the committee on music and amusements, sends The Evening Constitution an interesting letter on the work done at Nashville and he tells about the prospect of the big show in an interesting manner.

LETTER FROM MR. CHARLES.

He says:

"The numerous brilliant pages of Tennessee history that have followed each other in quick succession during the past century have been the stepping stones by which a great goal has been reached, the factors that made the Tennessee Centennial exposition a possibility. The great gathering of products of the field and the mine, the factory and the forge, is held to commemorate the entrance of Tennessee into the union, the addition of another star to the constellation whose luster is shed o'er all the earth, reflected in the dew drop and held captive in the gem. The birth of Tennessee as a state only marks an epoch in its history. The doings of the first Tennesseeans have not been placed on record, at least, they are not placed in the archieves, but mounds, and graves, and ruins of fortresses make us wonder why Columbus, De Soto or Navarez called this the new world, when all that they saw was nearly as old as the hills themselves. So the hundred years that will have expired on April 30, 1897, must not be accepted as the beginning of Tennessee history, but as the opening of the period that linked the new state with 'the-land-of-the-river-of-the-big-land.'

"The idea of a Tennessee Centennial exposition originated with men who did not desire to make a money making scheme out of it, but from purely patriotic motives, to show the world what Tennessee possessed and what she could do. So from small beginnings it gradually rose to an object of national importance, and then to an international exposition. It is now far grander and greater than the Philadelphia Centennial, and in many respects, notably architecture and electricity, it eclipses the great world's fair.

"The buildings that have sprung heavenward from the fair green hills of Davidson county, in the environs of the capital city, are majestic in the fullest sense of the word, and no finer aggregation of structures has in the history of the entire world ever been seen in such an area. The Parthenon, of course, heads the list; such brilliant examples of architecture have been called 'frozen music,' and it is certainly a song without voices. Standing before the Parthenon, as it did on the Acropolis of old Greece, is a gigantic statue of Pallas Athenae, chiseled by the hand of a fair Tennesseean, Miss Aenid Yandell, now of Paris. Then there is the Erectheon, or history building, a splendid specimen of pure Greek architecture; the hygienic and education building, United States government buildings, machinery building, agriculture building, and so on, every individual structure of the thirty-six buildings on the grounds being a perfect specimen of the work of the architect and artisan. The grounds are beautifully laid out. The work of the landscape gardner was not called much into requisition as nature had done almost all that was necessary in the way of adornment. The waters of Cockerill's spring have been dammed and beautiful lakes formed, and beds of choice flowers in every conceivable design are scattered in profusion over the velvet lawns. Then there are fountains, statuary, arbors, groves and grottoes innumerably and a thousand and one other things not recalled on the instant.

"And it will not do to forget 'Vanity Fair,' Nashville's Midway plaisance with Jardin de Mabille or Cremorne attachment, without the objectionable features. It will be a veritable realm of delight. There will be palaces of illusion, electrical marvels, Venetian canals, Chinese village and theater, Moorish palace, cyclorama battle of Gettysburg, Cuban village, dancers of Bagdad, corvphees of Benares, an ostrich farm, gorgeous displays of fireworks and entrancing music. Such music has never been heard in toe south before. There will be Ballstedt and Ballenberg with forty-five of the finest musicians on the continent; Gilmore's famous Twenty-second New York Regiment band, now Victor Herbert's; Innes and his aggregation of soloists; the great Conterno's, Indian, Mexican and other bands, all of them at the head of the profession. Not a word need be said about the exhibits, unless perhaps the fact might be mentioned that every inch of space has been utilized and 'still they come.' Wings and additions have been added to nearly all the buildings and it will be a very hard matter to find out what branch of trade or commerce, art, or science is not represented at the Tennessee Centennial exposition.

"As previously mentioned, it was not intended to make a money-making scheme out of it: so space is free, and not only space, but power also is free. Tennessee fears no competition, and opens the doors of the wide, wide world and says there are our treasures and there are lots more where they came from. Do you want to share them? If you do, come along, there's work for the willing and just reward for all toil.

"Georgia has erected its own monument, and it is one that is as enduring as the hills whence it came. Venable Bros., of Atlanta, has erected a stately obelisk of Stone Mountain granite that stands like the index of a gigantic sun dial, whose shadow falls over a wide area and reminds us of the flight of time. There is an enormous slab of the same granite that is on the ground beside it, one of the largest ever quarried, and exquisitely beautiful in color and fine in texture. Georgia is represented in several other quarries, and always with credit to herself. She remembers the lesson learned at Atlanta and freely tells of her experience. Speaking of experience suggests attendance, and thereby hangs a tale. There are seven millions more people living within a night's ride of Nashville than live within a night's ride of Chicago. That may look odd, but it is true, and a large proportion of them will at some time between May 1st and October 31st visit the Tennessee Centennial exposition.

"D. G. CHARLES."

BAPTISTS GO TO GAINESVILLE

Georgia State Convention Will Be Held in That Place.

DELEGATES' SPECIAL TRAIN

Governor Northen Is President of the Association and He Is at Work Arranging for the Big Convention. The Mercer Endowment.

The Georgia Baptist convention will hold its regular yearly meeting at Gainesville on the 1st of April.

A great many of the most prominent Baptists of the state will be present, and the year's work of the Baptists will be brought before the convention and discussed. The regular order of the convention will be carried out and the meeting will proceed as it has for years past.

This year's meeting of the Baptists is expected to be one of the most interesting ever held. There are a great many things which are of great importance to the Baptists which will be taken up at this convention.

The officers of the Georgia Baptist convention are as follows:

Hon. W. J. Northen, LL. D., Atlanta, president.

Rev. Lansing Burrows, D. D., Augusta, vice president.

Rev. W. L. Kilpatrick, D. D., Hephzibah, vice president.

Hon. A. D. Freeman, Newnan, vice president.

Rev. W. H. Cooper, D. D., Cedartown, vice president.

Rev. B. D. Ragsdale, D. D., Conyers, secretary.

James E. Chiles, Esq., Madison, assistant secretary.

Rev. H. R. Bernard, Athens, treasurer.

WILL GO ON A SPECIAL.

Governor Northen has been working very hard for the success of the convention and has engaged a special train to carry the people over to Gainesville. It is expected that fully 300 will go on this special train. An invitation has been extended to all those who are not residents of Atlanta to join the party and go on the same train.

One of the most interesting things that will be brought up before the convention is the proposed endowment to Mercer university. This will be brought up before the convention and something definite decided upon.

Rev. H. R. Bernard has been in the field seeking to carry out the plans of the convention in reference to the endowment and has been doing great work for the convention. Since her work began the student body of the university has increased from a little above 100 to 235 students. This shows that he has been doing a great work in this line. The proposed endowment is $100,000 in addition to that which has already been given.

This will be the most important business that will come up before the convention.

The "convention special" will depart for Gainesville at 3 o'clock on April 1st and will be loaded down with enthusiastic Baptists.

The reports of the mission board will be of particular interest and of an encouraging nature. The Georgia Baptists have gone forward in their contributions to the missions, both in state and in foreign fields.

The German emperor has 300 carriages in his stables in Berlin. Of these 100 are for the use of his suite. The broughams, victorias and landaus used by the emperor and by the members of the royal family are painted alike, and are never used by anyone else.

GRAND JURY AFTER OFFENDERS

Many Witnesses Were Interrogated This Morning.

COURT MEETS WEDNESDAY

Solicitor Charley Hill Spent a Busy Day in Examining Witnesses and Drawing Indictments—Busy Session of the Criminal Court Comes on Wednesday.

Solicitor Charley Hill has had a very busy day with the grand jury.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Fulton grand jury met and began the investigation of several minor cases. Long before that hour the halls of the courthouse were crowded with witnesses. Negroes were in the majority and every conceivable place was occupied by them while awaiting the calling of their names by the janitor, who was stationed at the door of the jury room.

A number of true bills were handed down, but no case of any great public interest was investigated. Larceny from the house, simple larceny, burglary, carrying concealed weapons and other charges of a similar nature were investigated by the grand jury, after which the body adjourned.

Wednesday morning Judge Candler will convene the criminal branch of the superior court in extra session. This announcement was made this morning by Judge Candler. He stated that the extra session would be necessary, as there are a number of prisoners in jail who have been confined for quite a while, and he desired to investigate their cases as soon as possible, so that they would not be compelled to remain in jail until the regular spring term.

"There are no important cases to come up," said Judge Candler this morning to a representative of The Evening Constitution. "I have decided to call this extra session just in order to facilitate matters. There are about sixteen cases which I will take up. I will hold court until I get through; I don't know just how long it will take, but I do not think the court will be in session more than three days."

The regular term of the superior criminal court will begin on the third Monday in April. At this term all the cases which have been set for trial will come up. The docket contains many very interesting cases and a number of sensational trials will probably be held.

TRUE BILLS FOUND TODAY.

The following indictments were returned today by the grand jury:

William Billings assault to murder.
Ben Christie, Lem Bone, Julius Bone, robbery.
Will Richardson, burglary.
Henry Collins, burglary.
Ben Christie and Lem Bone, assault to murder.
Austin Wynn, burglary.
Alex Owens, burglary.
Lem Bone, burglary.
Ben Christie, burglary.
Jim Butler, burglary.
Berry Sims, felony.
Frank Patrick, Jr., rape.
Henry Reid, burglary.
Lou Lewis, larceny after trust.
Will Bell, Amond Stovall, Israel, burglary.
Will Lee, assault to murder.
Emanuel Brown, larceny from the house.
Julius Bone, robbery.

The grand jury will meet again tomorrow morning.

The company which controls the amber output of Prussia pays $100,000 annually for the privilege.

A BIG MEET OF BAPTISTS

Southern Baptist Association Will Hold Its Annual Convention at Wilmington in May.

HUNDREDS OF GEORGIANS TO GO

Convention Will Be One of the Biggest Religious Events of the Year in the South.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Dr. Henry McDonald, of Atlanta, Is President—List of Those Who Will Attend—Great Interest Already Being Taken in the Coming Convention.

The Southern Baptist Convention will hold its annual meeting at Wilmington, N. C., beginning on Friday, the 7th of May, and lasting until Monday.

The meetings will be held in the meeting house of the First Baptist church and will be largely attended by prominent Baptists from all parts of the south.

The convention sermon will be preached by R. A. Venable, of Mississippi, with W. R. L. Smith, of Missouri, as his alternate.

GEORGIANS WHO WILL ATTEND.

The members from Georgia who will attend the convention are:

B. F. Abbott, Atlanta; A. D. Adair, Atlanta; S. R. C. Adams, Marietta; D. M. Almand, Conyers; G. W. Argabrite, Madison; W. W. Arnold, Richland; A. J. Battle, Rome; T. P. Bell, Atlanta; J. J. Bennett, Cave Spring; H. R. Bernard, Athens; L. F. Bialock, Fayetteville; W. L. L. Bowen, Jewells; F. M. Brantley, Senoia; J. T. Bright, Cedartown; Elijah A. Brown, Atlanta; James R. Brown, Canton; J. M. Callaway, West Point; T. M. Callaway, Lumpkin; W. R. Callaway, Atlanta; J. C. Camp, Jonesboro; W. J. Carswell, Waycross; G. H. Carter, Washington; E. L. Connally, Atlanta; C. C. Cox, College Park; H. L. Crimbley, Fort Gaines; Walker Dunson, Atlanta; W. J. Durham, Rome; E. M. Dyer, Dalton; James F. Edens, Atlanta; B. F. Elliott, Athens; W. W. Fitts, Carrollton; A. D. Freeman, Newnan; J. B. Gambrell, Atlanta; J. H. Gambrell, Jonesboro; G. W. Gardner, Fort Valley; B. J. W. Graham, Cochran; J. M. Green, Atlanta; D. W. Gwin, Atlanta; Henderson Hallman, Atlanta; D. B. Hamilton, Rome; W. D. Hammock, Coleman; Harvey Hatcher, Atlanta; J. B. Hawthorne, Atlanta; H. H. Hickman, Augusta; T. J. Holmes, Tennille; J. E. Hudson, Rome; J. G. Hunt, Summerville; G. William Hurt, Guyton; M. C. Jackson, Tunnell Hill; S. Y. Jameson, Atlanta; P. A. Jessup, Tifton; A. S. Jones, Turin; W. J. King, Adairsville; W. H. Lumpkin, Cartersville; W. W. Mabry, Richland; Malcolm MacGregor, Atlanta; J. J. Maddox, Atlanta; A. M. Marshall, Eatonton; E. W. Marshall, Tennille; Henry McDonald, Atlanta; T. S. Bell, Athens; J. M. Mitchell, Greenesboro; W. H. Moffatt, Savannah; R. A. Montieth, Atlanta; A. J. Morgan, Acworth; G. B. Myers, Trion Factory; J. R. Nichols, Griffin; J. D. Norris, Buena Vista; W. J. Northen, Atlanta; G. A. Nunnally, LaGrange; T. W. O'Kelley, Griffin; B. M. Pack, West Point; F. J. Paxon, Atlanta; J. W. Pitts, Summerville; D. B. Plumb, Augusta; H. W. Rhodes, Suwanee; B. F. Riley, Athens; W. H. Scruggs, Waycross; R. H. Smith, Gainesville; J. C. Solomon, Dublin; A. T. Spalding, Atlanta; T. Spurlock, Carrollton; W. L. Stanton, College Park; T. H. Stout, Thomaston; R. B. Traylor, Richland; I. T. Tichenor, Atlanta; J. B. Turpin, Americus; I. J. VanNess, Atlanta; A. B. Vaughan, Jr., Canton; Thomas Walker, Augusta; A. C. Ward, Atlanta; J. B. Webster, Waynesville; M. M. Welch, Atlanta; W. D. Winburn, Madison; H. W. Williams, Elberton; Q. L. Williford, Madison; J. D. Winchester, Atlanta; J. C. Wingo, Carrollton; L. D. Wooten, Rome; John A. Wray, Milledgeville; W. N. Young, Athens; W. S. McCarty, Appalachee; E. Z. F. Golden, Bethel; W. W. Roop, Carrollton; J. J. Andrews, Chattooga; W. H. Smith, Columbus; W. N. Ragsdale, Concord; W. L. Shattuck, Coosa; J. M. McBrayer, Coosanaille; J. H. Kilpatrick, Georgia; Lansing Burrows, Hephzibah; J. J. Kimsey, Hiawassee; J. E. Eden, Mercer; H. M. Fout, Middle Cherokee; F. A. Brown, Mountaintown; J. C. Brewton, New Ebenezer; T. J. Shipman, New Sunburg; J. A. Wynne, Noonday; W. M. Gilmore, Piedmont; W. H. Cooper, Polk county; C. B. Willingham, Rehoboth; J. G. Gibson, Sarepta; B. D. Ragsdale, South River; A. B. Hawkes, Summer Hill; T. J. Beck, Washington; F. M. Bialock, Western.

The object of the meeting is to discuss home and foreign missionary work and to unite the workers in a stronger bond of brotherly love and direct their noble work with system and order.

THE OFFICERS.

The officers of the convention are:

President, Henry McDonald, Georgia; vice presidents, R. W. Sanders, South Carolina; D. I. Purser, Louisiana; B. D. Gray, Alabama; R. T. Vann, North Carolina; A. G. McNanaway, Arkansas; F. C. McConnell, Virginia; T. J. Bailey, Mississippi; W. P. Harvey, Kentucky; B. H. Carroll, Texas; M. D. Jeffries, Tennessee; S. M. Yeatman, District of Columbia; C. H. Nash, Florida; G. W. Hatcher, Missouri; C. L. Laws, Maryland; J. L. White, Georgia. I. T. Tichenor, corresponding secretary; Walker Dunson, treasurer; A. C. Briscoe, recording secretary; B. F. Abbott, auditor. Other managers, George Hillyer, G. G. Roy, John M. Green, E. L. Connally, S. Y. Jameson, J. M. Britain, N. F. Cooledge, M. M. Welch, G. Westmoreland, A. D. Adair, Porter King, J. J. Maddox, A. J. Cobb, E. H. Thornton, T. P. Bell.

Connected with the southern board of missionary work are many well-known women, who are doing a broad and far-reaching work.

The Sunday schools also are engaged in furthering the beautiful work of the convention and here many earnest workers give their time and influence to the work.

The proposed reunion of the Baptists for May promises to be one of the most interesting and largest known in the history of the church.

Hundreds of people from all over the country have signified their intention of attending the convention and the forty-second session is expected to be a brilliant religious achievement.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

What men call failure may often be what angels call success.—Ram's Horn.

Accurately Defined—"What is pronunciation, Uncle Jim?" "It is something you hunt up in a dictionary one day and forget the next."—Chicago Record.

"What has become of your friend, Adolar?" "Bless you! Hadn't you heard? He's eloped—ha, ha!—with my wife!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness.—Carlyle.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT

HON. HENRY WATTERSON

Will Deliver His New and Interesting Lecture on the

LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Atlanta Lecture Association.

Admission, including reserved seats, 50c. Members of The Atlanta Lecture Association admitted free.

College Park..

Atlanta's Most.. Cultured Suburb

SO RAPID and substantial have been the improvements at College Park that the Atlanta and West Point Railroad has put on a schedule giving twenty trains daily between that place and the Union Depot.

The price of lots has been reduced and people seeking desirable residence property can find none more inviting than that at College Park. Splendid schools and colleges furnish every advantage for the proper education of boys and young women. Houses are constantly being erected and are always rented before completed. Not a vacant house at College Park! Any information desired can be obtained from

W. A. HEMPHILL, Constitution Office, OR D. U. SLOAN, Agent, At College Park.

FORGETS HER PAST UPON THE STAGE

Mrs. Fred Bush Is Now a Song and Dance Artist.

WAS DIVORCED LAST WEEK

Saturday Night She Joined the Buckler Stock Company Which Has Been Playing at the Lyceum Theater. What Mrs. Bush Says of Her Past and Future.

The rattle of the orchestra drum, the blast of the cornet and the tremulous notes of the violin have wooed Mrs. Fred C. Bush from the paths of matrimonial life to the gay and brilliant career of the song and dance artist.

Last week the little woman, just seventeen she says, sat in the courtroom awaiting the time when she was to tell the judge and jury of her unhappiness as the wife of young Fred Bush. She sat quietly in the witness chair, sobbing, her eyes suffused with tears and her young face saddened with the thoughts of the past.

Saturday night the young divorcee had swept away her tears. Her face was wreathed in smiles and she waited at the door of the greenroom on the Lyceum stage.

"I want to dance and sing on the stage," said Mrs. Bush to Manager Buckler, of the Buckler Stock Company. "I can dance like a senorita and sing as the nightingale. I am young and as you can see—beautiful. My married life was a failure, but I am now divorced. I want to forget the past. The stage has always had its attractions for me. The lights are brilliant, the costumes brilliant and gorgeous. Have you a place for me?"

Manager Buckler looked closely at the beautiful girl who waited impatiently for his reply. She had told him the truth; she was young and beautiful. She was in earnest and was anxious for an opportunity to please audiences and bow to encores and acknowledge flowers and receive little notes from the boxes.

"I'm so glad," said Mrs. Bush, "when she was told that she would be given a position in the stock company. "It's an ideal life, I imagine. It's so much better than the life I have been leading. I don't know what I will do, but suppose I will take light comedy parts and do a turn in dancing."

It was only last Thursday that Mrs. Bush told her story of disappointment in the courtroom. She said she married when only fifteen years of age and that her husband was just seventeen.

"I was too young to know what I was doing," said Mrs. Bush to the judge. "Fred soon began to treat me cruelly. He didn't support me and give me any clothes. Then he began to stay away from home at night. Sometimes he wouldn't come home until almost daylight. When I would ask him where he had been and what he had been doing he would get angry and would curse me. My married life has been very unhappy and I have been miserable.

"One day Fred became angry with me and catching me by the arm, jerked me off the sidewalk into the street. He was very mad and I had done nothing to justify him in his violent conduct. I want to get a divorce and then I will never marry again."

Mrs. Bush, prior to her marriage, was a Miss Johnson and she lived with her parents on Terry street. Her husband is now a fireman and is well known.

GEORGIA CHAUTAUQUA,

Albany, Ga., March 20, 1897.

For the above meeting the Southern railway will sell tickets from all points in Georgia to Albany and return at a rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip. Tickets on sale March 30th to 26th, inclusive, with limit three days from date of sale. For military companies a rate of 1 cent per mile will be made. The Southern railway has the short and direct line between Atlanta and Albany, with two through trains daily. For information apply to any agent of the Southern Railway Company. Ticket office Kimball house corner, Atlanta, Ga.

A. A. VERNOY, P. A.
C. E. SERGEANT, C. T. A.
W. D. ALLEN, D. P. A.

ALLEN DECISION IMPORTANT ONE

The Supreme Court of the U. S. on Tom Allen's Case.

FORFEITED RIGHTS IN COURT

The Text of the Decision Has Just Been Handed Down and It Makes Very Interesting Reading—Review of the Big Murder Case.

The full text of the decision of the United States supreme court, handed down several days ago, dismissing the writ of error in the case of Thomas Allen, furnishes interesting reading.

Allen was convicted of killing Charles Carr, in Bibb county, and was sentenced to death, but on a motion for a new trial the hearing was assigned for March 4, 1895, before the supreme court of the United States on a writ of error from the supreme court of Georgia.

But in the meantime Allen escaped and remained at large until the writ was dismissed by the supreme court on the ground that the plaintiff had forfeited his right for a hearing by not surrendering and placing himself within the jurisdiction of the court.

He was recaptured in July, 1896, and was resentenced to death by the judge of the superior court, but on an appeal the case was again taken to the federal supreme court on a writ of error.

The case was again dismissed a few days ago and Mr. Justice Brown delivered an opinion reviewing the case.

It says that although the precise question involved has never been presented to the court before, it has been the practice of the court never to hear moot cases or a case where there was not a bona fide controversy pending.

A similar case was cited in which the plaintiff in error had escaped and the case was set aside because he failed to place himself within the jurisdiction of the court within the term.

Justice Brown takes the position that to justify any interference on the part of the court it would be necessary to show that the plaintiff in error had been deprived of his life or liberty without due process of law. Without attempting to define in what the due process of law consists, it would be in very exceptional cases where the federal supreme court would interfere where the state supreme court and acted in consonance with the constitutional laws of the state and its own procedure.

The plaintiff in error must have been deprived of one of those fundamental rights, the observance of which is indispensable to the liberty of the citizens, to justify such interference.

By escaping from custody the plaintiff in error committed a distinct criminal offense against the laws of most of the states, and the court held that it was a light punishment inflicted upon him by the state court in holding that he had abandoned his right to prosecute a writ of error sued out to review his conviction.

The opinion declares that it is much more becoming that the court should prescribe the conditions on which an escaped convict should be allowed to appear and prosecute his writ than that the latter should dictate the terms of his surrender on the future action of the court in granting him a hearing.

It would be useless to ask the supreme court of the United States to reinstate this case, as under the rules and according to the statutes of Georgia such relief would be denied, whether or not the court should grant the plaintiff in error sixty days in which to surrender himself to custody, therefore the application was di-

NOTHING IN COTTON SPECULATION DEAD

Stocks Irregular and Active---Chicago Gas, New York Central and Omaha Leaders in Advance---Jersey Central Sharply Off, Wheat Lower.

ECXHANGE GOSSIP.

By Private Wire to Paine, Murphy & Co.

New York, March 22.—A prominent trader said: "It looks to me as though there has been good buying of the Gould stocks, particularly Missouri Pacific and Wabash, during the past month. They have been weak, with a lot of unfavorable rumors. Long stock has been sold and there have been deliveries in new certificates under conditions which have created belief that insiders had been discouraged and were getting out of their lines. It looks to me as though a good deal of this had been done for effect, and as if insiders had in reality added to their holdings."

The Lake Shore refunding syndicate will issue a circular today or tomorrow giving details of the plans and especially the prices at which the different issues of the bonds will be received in exchange for the new 3½ per cent bonds.

Jersey Central will take action on the dividend about April 4th.

The decision in favor of the joint traffic association is regarded by railroad men as of the utmost importance, in that it declares legal an association which arrives at the end sought in a pooling agreement without coming into conflict with the anti-pooling law.

It is rather odd to see Northwestern, St. Paul and Burlington and Quincy and Rock Island following the lead of Omaha, but such has been the case during the past week. Omaha has led in the volume of business and traders have bought or sold the other Grangers on the tendency in Omaha. The knowledge of what was called inside selling last week caused a traders' raid Saturday. It was found that while the stock was around 61 there was no disposition to run the price up on sellers 61½. It was surmised that the bulls might be wishing to cultivate a local short interest.

London, 2 p. m.—Americans firm.

London discount rate 1⅝—up ⅛.

There has been talk of late to the effect that the Northwestern people were considering a comprehensive refunding scheme in view of the fact that the company has quite a large amount of bonds maturing in the next few years. There is a feeling that Northwestern has nothing to lose in the long run by waiting, and that its credit is much more likely to improve than to deteriorate. It is thought by people who should have a good idea of the plans that the refunding of its bonds as they mature from time to time will be done piecemeal, and in each case with special regard to the particular circumstances of the time and of the bonds, hence those people who are bulling on the idea that it is going to undertake a large refunding scheme in the near future, will probably find themselves mistaken in their reasons, though they might be right in bulling the stock.

Western Union was sold early Saturday on the stock exchange on notice that the ticker contract would not be renewed. Support was given, however, and the price advanced. There were no developments of importance regarding the plans of the exchange.

The rumors on Jersey Central were somewhat less confident, although expectation of reduction in dividend was general. Net earnings for January decreased $95,352. The February statement has not been published. The company had a surplus over the 5 per cent dividend of $271,415 for the year ending December 31st. There is nothing in these figures particularly suggestive of reduction of dividend. The only question is whether there are facts other than what appear on the surfce. Officers of the company Saturday declined to make any statement regarding dividend probabilities or currnet earnings.

Foreign exchange market is strong and rates show tendency to advance. Consols for money 112.

To The Southern Exchange.

Although the bears are in the ascendant, or think they are, the events of the present week will probably convince them that the short side of the market is not the safest one to cling to. The short interest is very large in the western group. Houses that were bullish on Burlington and Quincy many points higher are now advising the sale thereof. Both Reading and Louisville and Nashville may be bought on a half point recession. Chicago Gas will sell very high. Burlington and Quincy, Rock Island and St. Paul will do well to stick to and even Missouri Pacific may be taken moderately.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, March 22.—Transactions by foreign houses were insignificant and had no effect upon the market.

There were two conflicting influences at work—namely first the weakness of Jersey Central; secondly, the strength of New York Central. The former was based on a rumor which was started this week, and which was of a very persistent nature, that the dividend will be reduced to 4 per cent. It is to be hoped, in view of the recent statement, that the business of the company during the past year that the directors will see the wisdom of adopting this policy.

In consequence of the different tendencies of these two stocks, the market has been somewhat feverish, going down when the weakness of Jersey Central became very pronounced, and rallying when strength of New York Central became very pronounced.

On the whole there is a good undertone, but there is a marked absence of any considerable amount of business on the part of commission houses.

The most of the trading in Sugar has been large lots. One house, which is credited with having exceptionally good information in regard to the stock, was the buver of 2.500 shares. The room continued bearish on it in the belief that the more the result of the Dingley bill is understood the less willing will people be to buy the stock.

Chicago Gas is notably strong on a revival of the story of the elimination of competition in Chicago.

New York Stock Quotations.

	Sat. Close.	Today's Open.	2 p.m. N.Y.T.	Today's Close.	High.	Low.
Atchison	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
Am'n Sugar Refining	113⅞	114¾	114½	114⅝	114¾	114
C. C. C. & St. Louis	31¼	30¾	30⅞	31	31¼	30½
Burlington and Quincy	77⅞	77⅝	76¾	76¾	77⅞	76⅛
Chicago Gas	79½	80⅛	81⅛	81	81¼	80⅝
Canada Southern	49¼	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49¾	49⅛
Jersey Central	90⅝	90¾	88⅝	88⅞	91	88
Lake Shore	168½	168½	168	168	168½	168
Louisville and Nashville	48¾	49	49	48⅝	49⅛	48⅝
Tenn. Coal and Iron	27⅞	27½	27½	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
Northwestern	108⅝	109¼	109	108¼	109¼	108¼
Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	9	9	9	8⅞
Southern Railway pref	28⅝	29	28⅝	28½	29	28½
Northern Pac. pref.	36½	36½	36¾	36¾	36⅞	36½
New York Central	100⅞	100½	101⅞	101⅞	103	100½
Omaha	61¾	61¾	62	62	62½	61¾
Pacific Mail	27	27½	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27
Reading	23¼	23¼	23⅝	...	...	...
Rock Island	68½	68⅞	68¾	68¼	68⅞	68¼
St. Paul	77⅝	78	77¼	77⅝	78⅛	77⅜
Western Union	83½	83½	83½	84¼	84½	83½
Am'n Spirits Co.	12¾	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞
U. S. Leather pref.	58¼	58½	58⅛	57½	58½	57¼
Manhattan	85½	85¾	85⅝	85	86	84½

COTTON.

The cotton market is suffering for want of buyers, while statistical position is strong. The visible supply is over 3,600,000 and should conditions of the coming crop be favorable June and July, without any improvement in the trade, would look high. Holders of spot cotton here talk bullish on statistical position.

The river was about stationery at Memphis yesterday but rising below.

New Orleans special: The weather may show rainy conditions throughout the cotton belt. At Memphis the river is .01 lower, due to neighboring crevasses. At other places below there is a general rise.

New York wires firmness of consols indicates a rather better feeling abroad regarding the political situation, although the powers have blockaded Crete.

Mississippi situation alarming. Further overflows seem almost certain; believe chances favor cotton.

Following are the net receipts at the ports today compared with the same day last year:

	1897.	1896.
Galveston	1,392	3,799
New Orleans	3,025	2,548
Mobile	842	574
Savannah	550	1,050
Charleston	149	250
Norfolk	471	1,193
Boston	235	1,173
Houston	1,040	1,474
Memphis	144	588
Augusta		1,383
St Louis	49	128

Estimated receipts at the ports today 7,500 bales, against 10,946 last year and 17,967 in 1895

Estimated receipts at New Orleans tomorrow 2,500 to 3,000 bales, against 9,523 last year and 9,727 in 1895. Houston expects 1,100 to 1,300, against 2,724 last year and 5,791 in 1895.

The Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, March 22—12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot demand moderate; middling uplands 4; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 15,000; American 12,700.

Futures opened quiet with demand poor; upland low middling clause July and August delivery 3 60-64; August and September delivery 3 57-64; December and January delivery 3 45-64.

Liverpool, March 22—4 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause, March delivery, 3 59-64, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 58-64, 3 60-64, buyers; April and May delivery, 3 59-64, 3 60-64, buyers; May and June delivery, 3 60-64, sellers; June and July delivery, 3 60-64, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 60-64, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 57-64, 3 57-64, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 51-64, 3 52-64, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 46-64, 3 47-64, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 44-46, buyers; futures closed steady.

New York Cotton Quotations.

	Sat. close.	Today's open.	2 p.m. N.Y.T.
March	7.00-02	7.02	7.02
April	7.02-03	7.04	7.04
May	7.06-07	7.07	7.08
June	7.10-11	7.12	7.12
July	7.14-15	7.16	7.17
August	7.15-16	7.18	7.17
September	6.88-90	6.90	6.91
October	6.76-77	6.79	6.77
November	6.77-78	6.79	6.78
December	6.81-82	6.83	6.82

NEW YORK COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Today's Close.	High.	Low.
March	7.02-03	7.04	7.02
April	7.03-04	7.04	7.03
May	7.07-08	7.09	7.06
June	7.11-12	7.13	7.11
July	7.15-16	7.17	7.15
August	7.16-17	7.19	7.16
September	6.89	6.91	6.89
October	6.77-78	6.78	6.77
November	6.78-79	6.79	6.78
December	6.81-82	6.84	6.81

Close quiet and steady; sales, 41,400 bales. Market steady. Sales 41,400.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Noon Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, March 22.—The Liverpool market displayed unusual dullness today with practically no change from Saturday's close; sales 8,000 bales; middling uplands 4d.

New York opened with a gain of 1 to 2 points with very little trading either way, but the market had a firm tone and gradually advanced 2 or 3 points on account of light receipts and rain throughout the cotton belt.

Port receipts today 7,960 bales, against 10,946 last year and 17,967 in 1895.

New Orleans expects tomorrow 2,500 to 3,000, against 9,523 last year and 9,727 in 1895; Houston 1,100 to 1,300, against 2,724 last year and 5,791 in 1895. Bombay semi-weekly receipts 35,000 against 36,000.

At noon May was 7.08; market very steady. New York spots steady; middling 7⅝c; sales 1,940 bales.

The weather map continues to show rainy conditions throughout the cotton belt. At Memphis the river is slightly lower, due to neighboring crevasses. At points below there is a continued rise and further overflows seem almost certain.

The market remains unusually dull on account of lack of speculation and poor support from Liverpool, where trade conditions are at a standstill on account of the uncertainty of the Greece trouble. If rainy weather continues two weeks longer prices should advance materially, regardless of Liverpool, as it will be almost impossible to plant and cultivate the acreage contemplated, consequently we favor buying.

CHICAGO.

The Russian Journal of Commerce makes Russian wheat stocks on February 13th 28,640,000 bushels, against 32,568,000, the month previous and 28,963,000 last year.

Northwestern receipts 394 cars, against 302 last week and 581 last year.

Visible supply—Wheat decrease 1,019,000; corn decrease 718,000; oats increase 269,000.

The cash situation in wheat is stronger; scalpers weak on fine weather. Think hog product hanging around top for a turn.

Board's closing continental cable: Paris—wheat 15 to 25 centimes lower; flour 20 to 35 centimes lower. Antwerp—Wheat unchanged. Berlin—Holiday.

Cars today—Wheat 12, corn 157, oats 181, hogs 21,000 head.

Total clearances of wheat and flour equal 488,000 bushels wheat. Corn 874,000.

Estimated cars tomorrow—Wheat 20, corn 159, oats 190, hogs 18,000 head.

Cash wheat sales so far 50,000 bushels all in small lots.

On passage—Wheat decrease 1,120,000. No change at all in corn.

Map shows colder weather in the northwest with rains south. In the north temperatures are 8 below to 32 above; west 14 to 60 above. Snow in Nebraska and Kansas; rain in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and all over the south.

The world's shipments of wheat were 2,957,000 bushels, against 3,687,000 last week and 5,408,000 last year.

The following is the range of the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	74¼	74¼	72¾	72⅞
July	71½	72	71	71
September	69⅝	69⅝	68¾	68¾
Corn—				
May	24⅝	24¾	24½	24½
July	25⅞	25⅞	25½	24½
September	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26¾
Oats—				
May	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
July	18	18⅛	18	18
Pork—				
May	8 80	8 82½	8 70	8 72½
July	8 90	8 92½	8 80	8 85
Lard—				
May	4 25	4 25	4 20	4 20
July	4 35	4 35	4 30	4 30
Sides—				
May	4 77½	4 80	4 70	4 70
July	4 77½	4 80	4 72½	4 72½

Paine, Murphy & Co.

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PrivateLeased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

Orders executed over our wires for Cotton, Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions, for cash or on margins.

Local securities bought and sold.

References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City Bank or any of our wholesale merchants.

THE COURTS TO DECIDE

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE OUT OF POLITICS.

Colonel Henderson Is Here—He Says a Motion for a Permanent Injunction Will Be Heard at Greenesboro.

Colonel W. A. Henderson, general counsel of the Southern railway system, reached Atlanta this morning from Nashville, where he has been for several days on business connected with the legal department of the road. He is in Atlanta on the same mission, and will be here for two or three days.

Colonel Henderson was seen by a representative of The Evening Constitution this morning and asked regarding many matters which are interesting the railroad and the public in general at the present time.

The litigation and trouble over the lease of the North Carolina railroad has been attracting a great deal of attention throughout the country recently, owing to the important part which the road plays in the Southern's through line between Washington and Atlanta.

"What is the status of this matter?" was asked Colonel Henderson by The Evening Constitution.

CASE TO BE HEARD SOON.

"We have succeeded in getting the question out of politics and into the courts," was the brief reply. Continuing he said: "The Central Trust Company, holders of the securities of the road and the Southern railway filed bills in the United States court, enjoining the state of North Carolina or any other parties from interfering with our lease of the road.

"A temporary restraining order was issued by Judge Simonton at Greenesboro, and we will move that the order be made permanent.

"This move will be made at Greenesboro on the 6th of April, and will be argued before Judges Simonton and Dick, of the United States court."

The opinion of those who are familiar with the terms of the lease and the manner in which it was obtained are that a permanent restraining order and injunction will be granted and that that will put an end to the effort of the North Carolina legislature to annul the lease.

The case is one of the most important which has arisen in the courts of North Carolina in years, hence Judge Simonton's move in calling Judge Dick into conference on the case with himself.

Colonel Henderson is certain that the lease which the Southern holds is perfectly valid and that his company will be allowed to retain control of the property.

DIED FROM HYDROPHOBIA

MISS JESSIE GLATIGNY RELIEVED FROM AGONY BY DEATH.

The Young Lady Was Bitten Last Christmas By a Mad Dog in the the Streets of the City of Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Miss Jennie Glatigny, who lives on Seventh street, who was bitten on the hand by a mad dog in the streets last Christmas, died at 2 o'clock this morning with hydrophobia.

She suffered the most dreadful agony from the effects of the rabies and her death was a great relief to her.

STORE BURGLARIZED.

Douglasville Has a Robbery and the Thieves Leave Some Clews Behind Them.

Douglasville, Ga., March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The fancy grocery store of Leonidas Carter, of this city, was burglarized last night about 10 o'clock, and a large amount of goods stolen.

An entrance was effected by breaking open a rear window.

There is some clew to the perpetrator and doubtless an arrest will be made today.

Certificates bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum are now issued by the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company. This is the best way to invest your savings, as you can always get your money on short notice when needed. mon wed sat.

"Things seem to be coming my way at last," said the tragedian on the stage, as he dodged another cabbage.

CLIFF SMITH INDIGNANT

When Served With Notice To Attend Court Martial He Declared His Innocence.

HE H D BEEN DISCHARGED

Says He Liked Captain Kempton Very Much and Did Not Sign the Petition.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE WERE SENT

The Members Are Asking Why There Were No More Summoned When So Many Signed the Petitions Asking for Captain Kempton's Resignation in December.

One of the men summoned to attend the court martial called for the purpose of investigating the charges against the members of the Atlanta Artillery, was very indignant when served with the copy directed to himself.

He said that he could not understand why he should have been summoned when he had nothing to do with the matter.

He claimed that he had been discharged for non-payment of dues some time previous to the presentation of the petition.

He further stated that he did not sign any petition and that he had nothing particular against Captain Kempton but liked him very well.

Smith was a member, but he claims that he failed to pay his dues and that he was dropped from the roll in consequence and was not even a member at the time all the trouble occurred.

He is a young man who has recently been employed with the Consolidated as a motorman and is a man who stands well among those who know him and would have no interest in denying the charge in which so many are implicated if he were guilty. He could not be seen today, but so far as is known he still sticks to the proposition that he did not sign the petition and that if his name was attached to it it was done without his knowledge or consent.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE SENT OUT.

The members who have been served with copies of charges are asking why there were only twenty-five sent out when so many were implicated in the signing of the petition and in the meetings held to discuss the matter of securing Captain Kempton's resignation.

All those who could be seen agreed that there were thirty-two or thirty-three men who signed the petition, and, including the two other petitions, there were thirty-eight in all.

One of those, it is claimed, has since been promoted. It was reported from the adjutant general's office last week that twenty-nine names were on the list of those who would be served with copies.

But it appears that there were only twenty-five actually served and thereby hands a tale which will probably come out in the course of the investigation. In the meantime there is quite a stir among the members charged with insubordination because they do not understand why all have not fared alike.

BONDSMEN STILL APPEAL

WALKER AND FUTRELL WANT GOVERNOR TO RELEASE THEM.

Mr. Matthews Convicted—Fined Four Hundred Dollars or Twelve Months in Chaingang for Immoral Conduct.

Governor Atkinson has been placed in a very delicate situation in the case of the petition of Messrs. Walker and Futrell, of Crawford county, who asked again today to be released from the bond of Judge J. N. Matthews, ordinary of that county.

In their letter they call attention to the fact of his having been convicted of living in adultery with a woman, or rather girl, who had done some clerical work for him.

There are other charges pending against him to the effect that he has collected exorbitant fees while discharging the duties of his office.

The point with Governor Atkinson is simply that the men who are asking to be released have apparently good grounds for their request, but should he permit them to come off Matthews's bond during the pendency of the charges against him it might prejudice his case with the courts and the governor will probably wait until the matter assumes a more definite shape before acting on the petition.

Matthews is a Primitive Baptist preacher and has always sood high in the community, but it appears that the evidence was very strong against him in regard to his wrongdoing, and he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $400 or serve twelve months in the chaingang.

His wife is in the insane asylum at Milledgeville, but he has never been divorced from her and the charge made against him was adultery.

The case is a very peculiar one. Matthews protests his innocence, and yet he has been proved guilty. He has given bond and the case will be taken to the supreme court on a motion for a new trial.

In the meantime Governor Atkinson has the question of releasing his bondsmen under serious consideration.

WIRES MAY CAUSE BLAZE.

The Police Station Wires Said To Be Dangerous and a Report Is Made on Them.

City Electrician Harper has made a report to Mayor Collier condemning the electric lights at the police station.

The report is very strong in its positive opinion that the wires are very dangerous and are liable to set fire to the building. Mr. Harper wishes an appropriation of $150 to renew the wires and thinks that the matter is imperative.

Yesterday he sent his report to Mayor Collier and this morning they were received by Captain English, who will look immediately into the matter.

It is safe to say the police station will have new and better lights within a short period of time.

PRINCESS CHIMAY MOBBED

SHE AND RIGO GO TO SEE THEMSELVES BURLESQUED IN PARIS.

The Audience Insist on the Tsigane Personally Filling the Role on the Stage—Police Sent For.

Paris, March 22.—The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following:

Ex-Princess Chimay, accompanied by Rigo, went tonight to the Scala music hall to witness, as the princess later told Yvette Guilbert, the skit upon their romance, which is from a scene in The Review.

The audience quickly recognized Rigo and ironically applauded the Tsigane, who blandly arose and bowed his acknowledgments. This naturally delighted the audience, which simply shrieked with enjoyment.

When the scene in which Rigo and the princess are burlesqued came on—in which the Tsigane ogles from the orchestra on the stage the princess and finally clambers over the footlights to carry away his prize—the audience called for the real Rigo to fill the role.

By this time the Tsigane had a glimmering of the irony of the situation and refused to go on the stage.

The audience then passed from joking to anger. Some man stormed Rigo's box and tried to pull him on the stage by main force.

The police were called in by the management and Rigo and the princess had to be protected out of the theater.

FIVE STILLS WERE FOUND

THREE STILLS IN CLAYTON DISCOVERED SUNK INTO THE GROUND.

Two Men from Paulding County Said To Run a Distillery That Was Found Six Weeks Ago Arrested.

Commissioner Broyles had five cases of illicit distilling before him this morning. The raids were made yesterday and last night by Deputy Marshal Scott and his assistants.

Jim Brown and John Taylor, of Clayton county, had their distillery, it is claimed by Marshal Scott, sunk deep into holes with the tops of the fermenters on a level with the ground. Planks were placed over the top of these and leaves thrown over the planks.

The raid was made at night and it was by walking on the covered fermenters that they were discovered. The furnace was some thirty or forty feet from the fermenters. This is one of the best pieces of work that the marshal has accomplished in some time.

ANOTHER SUNKEN STILL.

Tom Johnson is another Clayton county man charged with making the unlawful juice. His still, it is claimed, was sunk in the same manner as the other one found about three miles off.

Johnson is under bond now for running a distillery, and this second offense, if proved, will make his bond much heavier.

Willis Kilgore and Henry Ping, two Paulding county men, are among the five before the commissioner. The officers found a still over six weeks ago that they claim belonged to these two men. They have been unable up to yesterday to arrest them.

TODAY WITH THE SICK.

Mrs. Collier Is No Better—Mrs. Dimmock and Dr. and Mrs. Roy Are Quite Ill.

Mrs. Charles Collier is no better today. She is desperately ill.

The doctors give no encouraging words to the grief-stricken husband and children, and say that it may be a day, or it may be a week before a change can be expected.

This news will be regretted by thousands of people all over the country, since Mrs. Collier is a lovely and lovable woman, wife and mother.

During the exposition she was elected as a member of the woman's board, and by her energy and influence made her department one of the most attractive in the committees.

During that time she was taken ill with nervous prostration and has never entirely recovered. Her bedside is surrounded by her loving and loved ones and every change is watched with anxious interest.

MRS. DIMMOCK QUITE ILL.

Mrs. Dimmock, wife of Mayor Pro Tem. Dimmock, is slightly improved. She was so ill on Saturday that grave fears as to her condition were entertained by her family. Mrs. Dimmock is a lovely woman and has many friends who will be interested to know of her improvement.

DR. AND MRS. ROY SICK.

Dr. and Mrs. G. G. Roy are lying very ill at their home on Ellis street. Both the doctor and his wife, however, are somewhat improved from their recent condition and their friends hope for their speedy recovery soon.

THE RICHMOND MEETING.

Radical Changes Are Recommended in the Proposed Agreement—Railroad Magnates Present.

Richmond, Va., March 22.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The presidents, managers and traffic officials of a number of southern railroads are in session here today conferring over an agreement which they hope to get in such shape that all the lines south of the Potomac and east of Nashville and Birmingham will sign.

It is not the purpose of the railroads to abolish the Southern States Freight Association, but to remodel its methods. At a meeting held here two weeks ago an agreement was prepared and was submitted to the presidents for alterations.

Some very radical changes have been suggested and it is impossible to say in what shape the agreement will be finally adopted, but all the officials here say that there will still be an association.

MR. S. M. INMAN IS HERE.

He Is Welcomed Today by His Many Atlanta Friends.

Mr. S. M. Inman, of New York, of the firm of S. M. Inman & Co., is in Atlanta. He came down from the metropolis on a business trip, and will be here several days. He is being warmly welcomed by his old Atlanta friends. Mrs. Inman left New York with her husband, but she stopped off at Raleigh, N. C., where she is visiting her parents.

GERMANY IS CELEBRATING

The Centennial of the Birth of Emperor William I Is Being Appropriately Kept.

BERLIN IS IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE

Shops Are Closed and the Streets Crowded with People Since Daylight.

THE GAYETIES LASTING ALL DAY

The Eighteen Regiments of the Berlin Garrison, Horse and Foot Parade—Rendezvous at the Brandenburg Gate—The Day a National Holiday.

Berlin, March 22.—The celebration of the centannary of the birth of Emperor William I, which began today, was observed throughout Germany as a national holiday.

The day opened dull and cloudy and threatening rain, but early in the forenoon the skies brightened and the remainder of the day was sunny. In the early hours of the day Berlin presented the aspect of Sunday.

The shops were closed and the streets were filled with people in holiday attire. Everybody was astir by daybreak and by 8 o'clock crowds were hurrying to the best points of observation of the principal sights of the day.

While the people were assembling the eighteen regiments of the Berlin garrison, horse and foot, were marching from the different points to the rendezvous at the Brandenburg gate.

BARFIELD WANTS DAMAGES.

R. F. Barfield, through his attorneys, Glenn & Rountree, has filed suit for $2,000 damages against the Southern railway.

It is alleged by Barfield that last September he was walking between the tracks of the Southern near McDaniel street, when he was struck by a freight train which was running backward at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

Barfield says he attempted to get out of the way of a switch engine and was struck by the freight, which was coming up behind on a parallel track. He alleges that no whistle was blown and the engineer failed to give any warning of the approach of the train. Barfield's foot was so badly lacerated and mangled that amputation was necessary.

DEATH OF JOHN EDWARDS.

Mr. John Edwards, who came to this city from Brooklyn, died last night. His brother has been telegraphed for and the burial will be postponed until the arrival of his brother.

He died about 12 o'clock last night and was taken to the undertaking establishment of J. F. Barclay & Co., where his body will remain until buried.

A jeweler can always tell whether his customer has ever bought a wedding ring before.

R. S. CRUTCHER.

Fine Polished Oak Chiffonier like cut for $7.50. Same style with mirror on top $10.

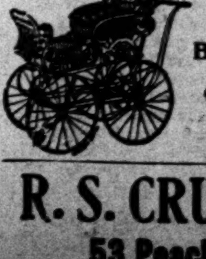
"IMPERIAL WHEELS" are the best. See them B-4-U buy.

Commencing Tuesday, 23, I will offer fifty Sideboards at small advance on manufacturer's cost. Don't miss these bargains.

Full size genuine Leather Couches, tufted and fringed, for $25. Handsome Couches covered in Corduroy or Velour, from $7.50 to $20.

50 Dining Tables to close out from $4 to $40.

I am over stocked with Parlor Suits and odd pieces. See my Bargains B-4-U buy.



WHEN THE SUN SHINES BABY MUST RIDE. Buy a "National" or a "Whitney" Carriage from

R. S. CRUTCHER,

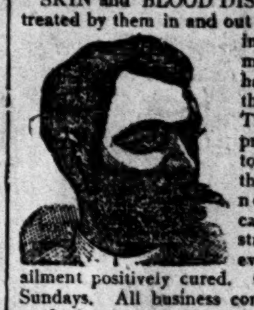
53 Peachtree St.

A SPEEDY CURE

CAN BE EFFECTED BY

DRS. HATHAWAY & CO.

If Your Ailment is of Private Character.



SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES have been treated by them in and out of HOSPITALS during 17 years. Many medical discoveries have been made by these skillful men. Their position in the profession is second to none. Diseases of the blood and skin, nervous weakness, catarrh, rheumatism, stricture, piles and every known private ailment positively cured. Open evenings and Sundays. All business conducted strictly on professional basis only. Call on or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

22 1-2 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Open 9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8. Sundays 10 to 1.

Call PHONE 10

FOR A MESSENGER.

Dr. J. P. Avery says he has tried them all and Phone 10 is far the speediest and most reliable.

OFFICE, 16 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms for rent at 87½ Peachtree street; prices $4 to $5 per month. mon wed sat

NICE FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 79 Luckie street.

FOR SALE.

BICYCLE—$20 cash takes '95 model, gent's wheel, good condition and high grade. Weaver, Care Constitution. mar22-2t

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO BUY—Horse and delivery wagon. Address 526 Marietta st., city.

For Rent by J. Covington, 19 South Forsyth Street, 'Phone 1619.

7-R. H., Haynes street	$19 00
5-r. h., Alexander street	15 00
5-r. h., 58 Smith street	15 00
4-r. h., W. Baker street	11 00
4-r. h., Rawson street	10 00
5-r. h., W. Baker street	18 00
4-r. h., 136 Williams street	10 00
6-r. h., McDaniel street	16 00
8-r. h., McDaniel street	20 00
6-r. h., Richardson street	13 00
7-r. h., Cooper street, close in	30 00
4-r. h., 417 Simpson street	12 50
4-r. h., 32 Stonewall street	12 50
6-r. h., Elliott street	16 00
7-r. h., Highland avenue	20 00

I have an elegant 10-room house, close in, that must be rented. If you want a bargain call and see me at once.

Try Our Cool, Delightful Soda Waters.

REFRESHING HOT DRINKS.

Full Line Domestic and Imported Cigars.

Best Havana Cigar in Atlanta.

J. D. HIGH & CO. 1 FORSYTH ST.

DENTISTRY!

Gold Fillings, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

Other Fillings - - 50c, 75c, $1.00.

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1½ EDGEWOOD AVENUE.

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PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or longer can have The Evening Constitution mailed to any address in the United States for ten cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home everyday, except Sunday.

RAILWAY:-: SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†3	Jacksonville	4 30 am	†13	Chattanooga	4 45 am
†35	Washington	5 10 am	†30	Columbus, Ga	6 30 am
†8	Chattanooga	6 55 am	†35	Greenville	5 30 am
†26	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	†8	Brunswick	7 29 am
17	Cornelia	8 30 am	†12	Richmond	7 50 am
†27	Columbus	10 40 am	†7	Chattanooga	7 50 am
†19	Fort Valley	10 25 am	†38	Washington	12 00 n'n
†9	Macon	11 40 am	†9	Chattanooga	2 00 pm
†78	Birmingham	11 40 am	†10	Macon	4 05 pm
†10	Chattanooga	1 15 pm	†20	Fort Valley	4 05 pm
†37	Washington	3 55 pm	†37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
†7	Brunswick	7 45 pm	†28	Columbus	4 25 pm
†11	Richmond	9 30 pm	18	Cornelia	4 35 pm
†20	Columbus, Ga.	9 25 pm	†25	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
†36	Gr'nv'le, Miss.	10 45 pm	†14	Jacksonville	11 10 pm
†14	Chattanooga	10 55 pm	†36	Washington	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Hapeville	6 45 am	100	Hapeville	5 45 am
†3	Savannah	7 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	†2	Savannah	8 20 am
107	Hapeville	9 45 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
†1	Macon	11 20 am	108	Hapeville	12 15 pm
109	Hapeville	1 00 pm	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
111	Hapeville	4 00 pm	†12	Macon	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville	6 00 pm	112	Hapeville	4 35 pm
115	Hapeville	7 20 pm	114	Hapeville	6 10 pm
†1	Savannah	7 35 pm	†4	Savannah	7 50 pm
‡117	Hapeville	10 35 am	‡116	Hapeville	9 00 am
‡119	Hapeville	2 20 pm	‡118	Hapeville	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†3	Nashville	6 08 am	†2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Rome	8 40 am	†6	Chattanooga	3 00 pm
†1	Chattanooga	11 50 am	72	Rome	5 15 pm
†1	Nashville	7 30 pm	†4	Nashville	8 00 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†38	Montgomery	11 40 am	†35	Montgomery	5 25 am
†34	Selma	7 00 pm	†33	Montgomery	1 20 pm
36	Selma	11 30 pm	†37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 pm
†14	Newnan	8 10 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	11 45 am
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 30 am
20	Palmetto	3 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	7 45 pm	23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	Palmetto	8 20 pm	25	College Park	9 45 pm
28	College Park	11 00 pm	27	Newnan	11 25 pm
†30	Newnan	10 20 am	†29	Newnan	1 00 pm

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 28 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†3	Augusta	5 00 am	†2	Augusta	8 20 am
†1	Covington	7 45 am	†28	Augusta	2 55 pm
†27	Augusta	12 15 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
†1	Augusta	6 00 pm	†4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†41	Norfolk	5 20 am	†402	Washington	12 00 n'n
†403	Washington	2 50 pm	†38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. to Marietta.)

Knoxville 7 30 pm | Knoxville 9 15 am

ONE CENT A WORD

Pays for "ads" in the Want Column of

The Evening Constitution.